SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

TWO DICTATORS IN ONE FAMILY

by Willson Woodside

REGINA AND SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN

APRIL 24, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 29

—Shaw

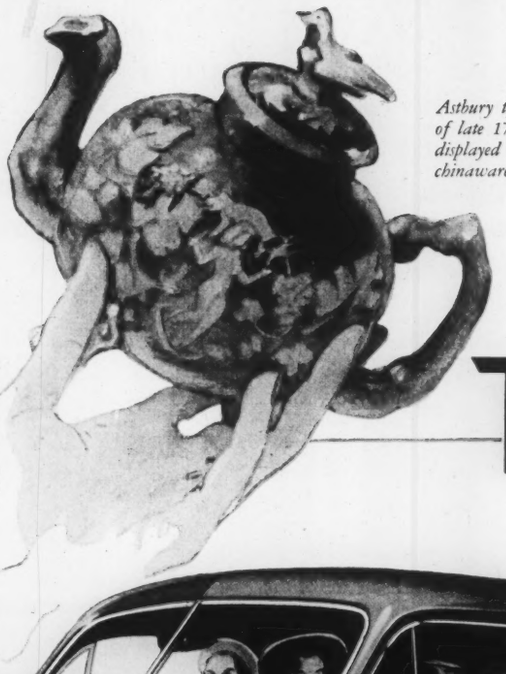
HAPPY EDITOR: *D. B. Rogers of Regina. See Page 8.*

10c

Part III of Svetlana Gouzenko's Story:

CANADIANS WOULD CALL IT HELL

Lockfield 680



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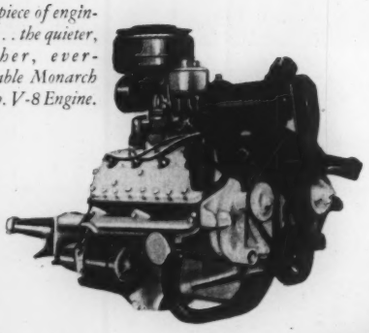

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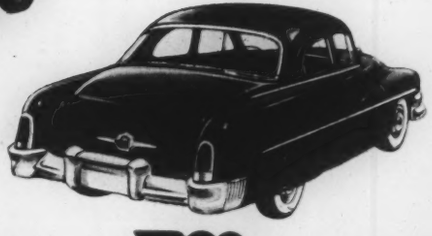

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: First man with the news in Regina is **David Barss Rogers,** genial editor of the city's single newspaper, the *Leader-Post*. Born in Amherst, NS, Rogers arrived in Regina via the Columbia School of Journalism, the *Toronto Daily Star* and a writing career that took him to some of the hottest spots after some of the hottest stories in Europe—including an unsuccessful attempt to interview Trotsky which landed him in jail. Now Rogers is a staunch Liberal in a CCF sea, a man who loves Regina, "because he likes to drive for miles and miles and see the glory of grainfields and the elevators" as one interviewer puts it. With his keen sense of progress, his sensitivity to the growth of Saskatchewan and with his love for the prairies, Dave Rogers typifies the spirit of Regina. See Page 8.—*Photo by L. H. Shaw, Regina* Leader-Post.

Coming Up: SN's Hal Tracey visits Communist offices in Toronto, interviews union and management officials, and examines the latest Red device for disturbing Canadian industry . . . "The Man Against Duplessis" is injecting new blood into the province's Liberals . . . "At Home in London": exclusive SN pictures of the new official residence of Canada's High Commissioner in London . . . Also picture stories of France's 2000th anniversary and Calgary drama . . . In the *Business Front*, "Labor Has Its Own Colombo Plan."

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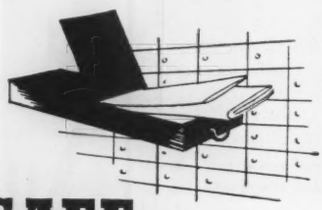

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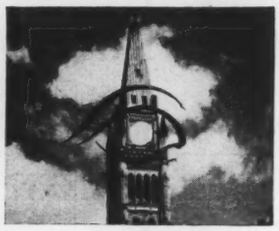

OTTAWA VIEW

FAREWELL TO 25TH

THE Governor-General's inspection of the 25th Brigade at Fort Lewis last week-end was Canada's official farewell to them before their embarkation for Korea. When the Governor-General leaves the country for so short a visit, the formal procedure of obtaining the King's consent is omitted. Formally the Prime Minister has to inform the King that the Governor-General proposes to be out of Canada for a certain period for a certain purpose. The King's consent is then sent back to the Governor-General through the Prime Minister. Para XIV of the Letters Patent of 1947 says: "Whereas great prejudice may happen to Our Service and to the security of Canada by the absence of Our Governor General, he shall not quit Canada without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing through the Prime Minister of Canada." In a case of this kind, however, the Prime Minister consents without the rigmarole of informing Buckingham Palace.

The obvious justification for the visit to Fort Lewis was to show the men of the 25th Brigade that they are not out of mind as they embark on their perilous crusade.

COMMONWEALTH FORCE

INCLUSION of the Canadian Brigade in the Commonwealth Division in Korea is an idea that has won much support here. It is dictated by military considerations in that our troops are equipped preponderantly with British-type weapons. On more general grounds, Commonwealth relations in the '50's are so different from what they were in, say, the 30's that no one will entertain any suspicion that we are being "subordinated to Whitehall".

DEPRECIATION BLUES

THERE is already enough evidence of business reactions to the budget order about deferred depreciation to show that it is really going to bite. The exempt classes are fairly wide (covering transportation and communications, pipelines, gas and oil equipment, automotive equipment, mining machinery etc.), but the major part of Canadian business is affected by the rule.

The rule applies to all retail and wholesale trade, to manufacture of consumer goods and most purely civilian business. Some companies are complaining bitterly; others have accepted the rule and told their branch managers not even to submit requests for capital expansion to head office.

The new Capital Cost Allowance division in the Department of Trade and Commerce is not saying a flat "no" to any applications for certificates for normal depreciation. It says they will have to be examined very carefully to see if they are justified for defence purposes or for the increase of primary production. But it also has its eyes open to make sure that expansions which are not really necessary don't get through under the guise of defence projects.

No capital project is forbidden by the order. But unless the plans come very definitely within the categories laid down, it is going to be tough to get any allowance before 1955.

ALL STOCKED UP

THOSE who believe the rise in prices is about to slacken off point to the case of butter *(see page 36)*. The Government stock was getting exhausted in early March, and rumors of a coming shortage drove the price up to 80 cents by the middle of the month. In the week March 12-19 the Toronto wholesale price rose from 80 cents to 85 cents. When the market opened again on March 27, after the Easter holiday, butter was offered at 78-80 cents, and there was no sale. From then the price gradually slid down until last week it touched 58 cents. It wavered back to about 60 cents.

The drop was certainly not due to increased supplies. It was partly that the public refused to pay the retail equivalent of 85 cents wholesale; but hoarding was an important factor.

Some retailers, and even more consumers, had been stocking up in anticipation of the price rise: lots of people, it is believed, had been buying four or five pounds instead of one. In the result they helped to drive the price up, and got caught when it broke.

The "wise guys" have been doing this in many other commodities besides butter; but we may be near the point when the speculative forward buying exhausts itself, particularly now that the budget is behind us.

PRAIRIES BUSY

IN ONE LINE at least the prairies will get all the defence work they can handle. The total construction projects planned by the Department of National Defence in the prairie provinces are considerably in excess of the capacity of all the construction firms in the region. Both BC and Ontario firms have bid on some of the early tenders and there's been a big response from the prairies themselves.

The spread of the orders may save the situation. If they all came at once they might be more than the prairies can handle; but it looks as though it may take DND up to six months to complete all its plans, and this tapering may relieve the pressure enough.

CAPITAL COMMENT

New Light on Canada Today

THE Budget Papers which it has become customary for the Minister of Finance to table on Budget Night have become a valuable item of public information. In the feverish preoccupation with the spot news contained in the budget itself, they tend to be overlooked, especially when the budget is newsy, as it was this year. This is a pity. They present a comprehensive picture of Canada's economy today. What is particularly useful is that they offer a guide through the confusing sequence of figures —raw figures, for the most part, uncorrected for price or population changes — which reach us through the daily press.

Here are a few of the illuminating items to be culled from even a casual reading of this latest White Paper. I choose them out of many because in every instance they modified or supplemented earlier impressions.

Canada's real output per capita is rising very slowly. Indeed, in 1936-39, there appears to have been no material rise. In 1950 the gain was something more than one per cent. Does this mean we had been slowing down and easing off? The effect of technological changes ought to have been more in evidence: indeed, I quoted several weeks ago evidence that in one area, at least, that of agriculture, output per capita was gaining markedly. Is it falling off in other fields?

Wrong Conclusions

The danger of drawing conclusions from uncorrected figures is shown by the next item. We all remember published farm income figures for 1950 showing a decline from 1949, and I suppose we attributed it to the severe losses in western cereals due to frost and drought. But the true explanation lies elsewhere, namely, in the timing of wheat board disbursements. Actually, both volume and value of agricultural production were higher in 1950 than in 1949. Corrected farm income shows a rise of about five per cent.

A contrast between corporate profits and labour income is instructive. Corporate profits actually declined in 1949 as compared with 1948; labor income rose 7.6 per cent in 1949 and 6.4 per cent in 1950. But corporate income showed a whopping increase (estimated at 20 per cent before tax deduction) in 1950 over 1949.

The gain in real consumption per capita in 1950 was less than one per cent over 1949, when account is taken of price and population increases.

Stock-piling certainly went on in a big way in 1950. "Investment in inventories showed a very sharp increase of $805 million." (1949 figure, $108 million). Allowing for price changes, it is believed the volume increase may not be much more than one-half of the apparent increase.

Canadians had $662 million additional income in 1950, which they could either spend or save. Actually they spent $724 million more than in the previous year, reducing their savings. The figures suggest that consumer spending on durable goods such as automobiles and household appliances accounted for most of the extra spending. On such semi-durables as clothing and house furnishings both value and volume seem to have declined.

Impressive Increase

The prodigious amount of investment going on in Canada in comparison with pre-war years has been stressed again and again. Over five times as many dollars were invested in new residential construction in 1950 as in 1939, eight times as many in "other new construction" and five times as much in new machinery and equipment. Even after due correction for price and population changes, these are impressive increases.

People who think of current budgets as approaching wartime levels—in the uncorrected dollar total of government revenues, as a matter of fact, they have passed them—should. for a corrective, see the chart on page 15 of the Budget Papers. At the war peak, government expenditures in Canada rose above 40 per cent of the gross national product. Currently the figure is between ten and fifteen per cent. Actual outbreak of war would make present figures soon look quite modest.

Remember the headaches of Canada's triangle of trade, and the pessimism of many commentators about the future of Canada's external trade, when Britain was no longer able to supply credit balances of international trade to finance our purchases in Britain? How quickly times change! The triangle pattern itself has nearly disappeared. See page 20 of the White Paper. Exports to the United States increased by $500 million in the year. And our trade with Britain yielded only $33 million credit balance.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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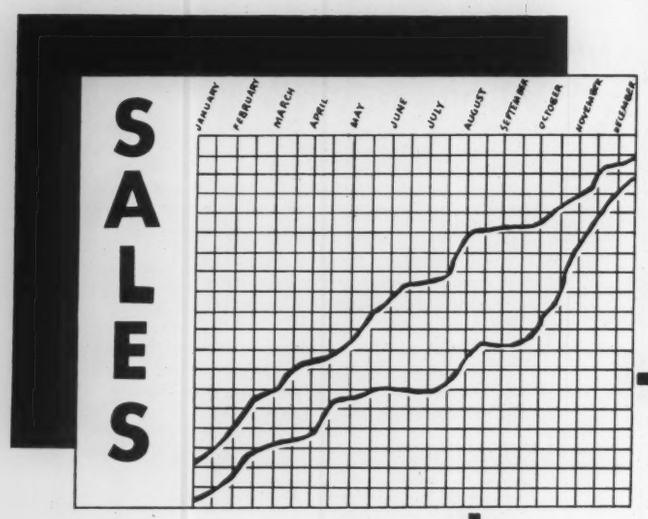

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 29 April 24, 1951

Exempt, Therefore Responsible

THE deduction from taxable income of the union dues of organized workers is a shocking abandonment of a most clear and obvious principle to which all Canadian Governments have hitherto faithfully adhered. That it was granted as a sop to labor to soften the refusal to adopt price controls is no excuse, especially as the price controls will probably be adopted in the long run anyhow and there is not the slightest possibility that the exemption of union dues will then be withdrawn.

The steelworkers' union recently raised its dues from $2.50 to $3.50 a month, or from $30 to $42 a year, which means that the exemption will be quite a nice little bit off the income tax of these very well paid workers. But of these dues 30 cents a month or $3.60 a year, goes into the strike fund, which exists for the sole purpose of enabling the steelworkers to hold up their employers or the country—it is now usually the country—for still higher take-home pay. Why anybody should be allowed to deduct from his taxable income the amount which he puts aside for financing a strike to get more income is a little beyond our comprehension.

Much of the remainder of the dues goes to various benefit funds and will ultimately be returned to the payer in cash, while some of it will be used for the purpose of campaigning for various political objectives such as the election of CCF members of Parliament and the Legislature. the extension of free hospital and other services, the application of price controls and the non-application of wage controls, etc. The one possible, and very contingent, benefit which we can see as arising from this exemption is a recognition, at some distant future date, of the fact that the public is entitled to take an interest in what becomes of these exempted dues after they reach the hands of the union treasurer. It will hardly be possible now for union leaders to argue that their unions are "illegal organizations" and their behavior is of no possible public interest.

Freedom of Misinformation

THE more we contemplate the draft convention which has been prepared by the UN Committee on Freedom of Information, the less enthusiastic we become for the whole scheme of raising the standard of that particular variety of freedom in countries where it is low by means of treaties with countries where it is higher. It would no doubt be very nice if countries like Canada, Great Britain and the United States could by signing treaties bring about the same freedom in the dissemination of information (which we regret to say is in our opinion quite inextricably mixed up with freedom in the dissemination of misinformation) in Argentina and Poland as exists in the more democratic countries. But when the democracies and Poland and Argentina sit down around a table and seek to work out a standard of freedom which which will be acceptable to all of them, the result seems to be a standard of restraints on freedom rather than of measures to enlarge it..

There are other differences between liberty and slavery besides the fact that one is a state of freedom and the other a state of unfreedom. There is the difference that slavery can be imposed and that liberty cannot, it must be achieved. And in the present state of highly developed national sovereignties it must, we fear, be achieved by the individual nation. We do not see much use in a convention which requires every contracting state to encourage its journalists to "report facts without prejudice and to make comments without malicious intent, and thereby to", among other admirable objectives, "combat any form of propaganda for war". This is too lofty for us, and besides it omits any obligation to encourage journalists to "combat any form of propaganda for vi-

PASSING SHOW

NOW that Margaret Truman is making more money than her father, perhaps she might take time off to write stinging letters to his critics.

"While there has been some talk of lax discipline, it is still a fundamental principle of school life", says a BC education report. That's just what we suspected.

"A total abstainer never becomes an alcoholic."—Letter in *Montreal Star*.

Well, not overnight, perhaps, just as a baby never becomes an adult.

Perhaps it is not unnatural that in Communist countries those who do not get solid with the government are apt to be liquidated.

Wonder if Prime Minister Nehru will ne'er rue anything that he says.

The Communists are in favor of Peace but against peace with Japan and Germany.

An octogenarian is a man who can remember when the cost-of-living index used occasionally to decline.

Newspapers which complain of Princess Elizabeth living among stuffed shirts would probably be quite satisfied if she lived among stuffed overalls.

Western farmers are threatening to strike if they don't get parity prices. Nobody knows what parity prices are except that they are something to strike for.

"The Women's Missionary Auxiliary will be addressed by the Rev. —— ——, who will give an Easter massage."—Westmount, Que., *Examiner*.

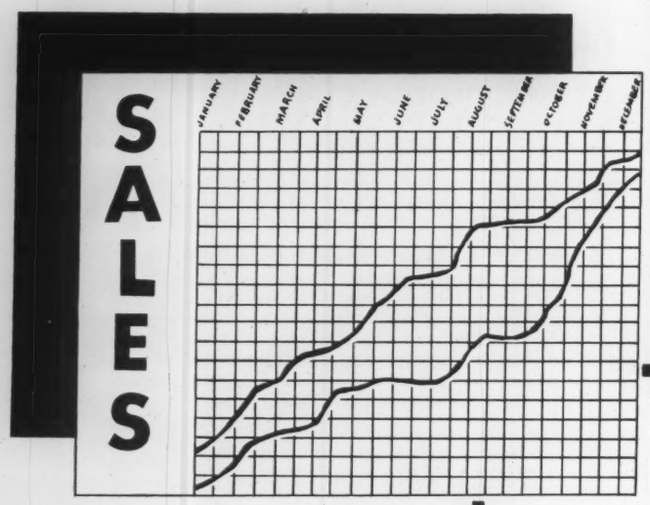
This muscular Christianity business seems to be spreading.

The Canadian Congress of Labor is certainly making the Fur Union fly.

Hasn't anybody yet invited the Stone of Scone to come to the Canadian National Exhibition?

Lucy says it was kind of Mr. Abbott to put most of his consumption taxes on the things she would have bought if he hadn't taken away another chunk of her income.

THE JOY-RIDE IS OVER



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THE deduction from taxable income of the union dues of organized workers is a shocking abandonment of a most clear and obvious principle to which all Canadian Governments have hitherto faithfully adhered. That it was granted as a sop to labor to soften the refusal to adopt price controls is no excuse, especially as the price controls will probably be adopted in the long run anyhow and there is not the slightest possibility that the exemption of union dues will then be withdrawn.

The steelworkers' union recently raised its dues from $2.50 to $3.50 a month, or from $30 to $42 a year, which means that the exemption will be quite a nice little bit off the income tax of these very well paid workers. But of these dues 30 cents a month or $3.60 a year, goes into the strike fund, which exists for the sole purpose of enabling the steelworkers to hold up their employers or the country—it is now usually the country—for still higher take-home pay. Why anybody should be allowed to deduct from his taxable income the amount which he puts aside for financing a strike to get more income is a little beyond our comprehension.

Much of the remainder of the dues goes to various benefit funds and will ultimately be returned to the payer in cash, while some of it will be used for the purpose of campaigning for various political objectives such as the election of CCF members of Parliament and the Legislature. the extension of free hospital and other services, the application of price contro's and the non-application of wage controls, etc. The one possible, and very contingent, benefit which we can see as arising from this exemption is a recognition, at some distant future date, of the fact that the public is entitled to take an interest in what becomes of these exempted dues after they reach the hands of the union treasurer. It will hardly be possible now for union leaders to argue that their unions are "illegal organizations" and their behavior is of no possible public interest.

Freedom of Misinformation

THE more we contemplate the draft convention which has been prepared by the UN Committee on Freedom of Information, the less enthusiastic we become for the whole scheme of raising the standard of that particular variety of freedom in countries where it is low by means of treaties with countries where it is higher. It would no doubt be very nice if countries like Canada, Great Britain and the United States could by signing treaties bring about the same freedom in the dissemination of information (which we regret to say is in our opinion quite inextricably mixed up with freedom in the dissemination of misinformation) in Argentina and Poland as exists in the more democratic countries. But when the democracies and Poland and Argentina sit down around a table and seek to work out a standard of freedom which which will be acceptable to all of them, the result seems to be a standard of restraints on freedom rather than of measures to enlarge it..

There are other differences between liberty and slavery besides the fact that one is a state of freedom and the other a state of unfreedom. There is the difference that slavery can be imposed and that liberty cannot, it must be achieved. And in the present state of highly developed national sovereignties it must, we fear, be achieved by the individual nation. We do not see much use in a convention which requires every contracting state to encourage its journalists to "report facts without prejudice and to make comments without malicious intent, and thereby to", among other admirable objectives, "combat any form of propaganda for war". This is too lofty for us, and besides it omits any obligation to encourage journalists to "combat any form of propaganda for vi-

PASSING SHOW

NOW that Margaret Truman is making more money than her father, perhaps she might take time off to write stinging letters to his critics.

"While there has been some talk of lax discipline, it is still a fundamental principle of school life", says a BC education report. That's just what we suspected.

"A total abstainer never becomes an alcoholic."—Letter in *Montreal Star*.

Well, not overnight, perhaps, just as a baby never becomes an adult.

Perhaps it is not unnatural that in Communist countries those who do not get solid with the government are apt to be liquidated.

Wonder if Prime Minister Nehru will ne'er rue anything that he says.

The Communists are in favor of Peace but against peace with Japan and Germany.

An octogenarian is a man who can remember when the cost-of-living index used occasionally to decline.

Newspapers which complain of Princess Elizabeth living among stuffed shirts would probably be quite satisfied if she lived among stuffed overalls.

Western farmers are threatening to strike if they don't get parity prices. Nobody knows what parity prices are except that they are something to strike for.

"The Women's Missionary Auxiliary will be addressed by the Rev. —— ——, who will give an Easter massage."—Westmount, Que., *Examiner*.

This muscular Christianity business seems to be spreading.

The Canadian Congress of Labor is certainly making the Fur Union fly.

Hasn't anybody yet invited the Stone of Scone to come to the Canadian National Exhibition?

Lucy says it was kind of Mr. Abbott to put most of his consumption taxes on the things she would have bought if he hadn't taken away another chunk of her income.

THE JOY-RIDE IS OVER

olent revolution in any other state".

We do not see much use in a convention which expressly allows a state to "establish a right of reply or similar corrective remedy". No state can be deprived of the right of reply if we mean the right of replying at its own expense; what this means is that any state may require any periodical within its jurisdiction to publish whatever it likes to describe as a "reply", at the periodical's expense, and we also gravely suspect that any correspondent of a periodical outside the state will be liable to be expelled, despite any protection supposedly afforded by the convention, if his paper fails to print something that the state in whose territory he is working has called upon him to get printed.

We do not think *La Prensa* would be any better off today if Argentina had signed a dozen such conventions on freedom of information. And we do not see any use in Canada signing a convention which allows all the contracting states to act as Argentina has acted about *La Prensa*.

Cancer Specialist

WHEN we look at the invaluable work now being done in the very topmost flights of medical research by such women as Dr. Florence McConney, head of the cancer detection clinic of the Women's College Hospital of Toronto, we conclude that it is a good thing for the world that just over a hundred years ago there were women with the courage and determination to face and overcome the obstacles which then kept women out of the medical profession. It was in 1849 that Elizabeth Blackwell earned the first medical degree ever obtained by a woman in the history of modern medicine, and became the first of a long list of valiant and determined women who have made great contributions to the relief of human suffering. Dr. McConney's clinic has a high reputation among cancer specialists all over the continent.

The Change of Command

MOST Canadians would probably be quite content to see the Republican party come into power in the United States, if for no other reason than that the Democratic party has been in power for nearly twenty years. They would however, we think, regret to see it come into power on the strength of a purely emotional reaction of public sympathy towards a great military commander. That is not the sort of mood in which wise national decisions are made or great national leaders come forward.

The Republican party is at the moment earnestly studying the prospects for such an emotional reaction. If they look good, it will devote itself to the task of promoting that reaction. If it sees a danger of promoting also a counter-reaction in favor of President Truman, it will forget all about General MacArthur very rapidly. Meanwhile, any expressions of too ardent approval of President Truman's course by the leaders or press of other nations participating in the UN operation in Korea will simply play into the hands of his opponents.

We are not at all disposed to concede that Canadians ought not to take an interest, or have no right to take an interest, in the appointment and removal of the commander of the UN force of which their troops are an important though not over large component. But in the circumstances, and in the shadow of an approaching presidential campaign, we fancy it may be well that their interest should be expressed in very moderate tones.

Therefore, while we do not see how President

CANCER *Detective: Dr. Florence McConney*

Truman could wisely have done anything other than what he did, or have postponed doing it much longer, we hope that Col. McCormick will not use this observation to prove that Mr. Truman fired General MacArthur to oblige Canada, or Britain, or France, or any other democracy. And we still have the greatest admiration for General MacArthur as a commander, an organizer, a strategist, and almost anything except a statesman; and we have the greatest sympathy for him in the difficulties which attended his work (and will still attend the work of General Ridgway) as commander in a war which is not quite a war and a police operation which is not quite a police operation.

Life's Little Ironies

WE CANNOT help feeling a little sorry for Councillor Harry Binder, Communist member of the City Council of Montreal. Of course he was totally out of order, and he was trying to make a speech in favor of a resolution for which he could not get a seconder, when Mayor Camillien Houde threatened to call a policeman and have him ejected from the council room. But—

The resolution that he was trying to propose was to the effect that the citizens of Montreal have always been opposed to conscription!

Faith and Controls

PROBABLY the most philosophical, and vastly the most disturbing, writing on the current tendencies of the Western world in government and behavior that has yet appeared in print is contained in "The Only Way", by Alexander Loveday (Ambassador, $2.50), subtitled quite aptly "A Study of Democracy in Danger." The Warden of Nuffield College is concerned with that "controlled economy" which is actually desired by those who hold that the uncontrolled economy is chaotic, and which may in any event be forced upon us by the necessity of defending ourselves against an economy even more controlled than our own.

He finds—following Professor F. Zweig—that in such an economy "the rule of sheer force" can be avoided only by "a change in the group ethic," a change which will produce "uniform and enthusiastic support for the purpose of the plan." "Only if this new ethic is the expression of a real faith can a controlled economy avoid becoming a tyranny."

Let not the reader be too cheerful about the likelihood of such a faith developing, although the hope of it is the very basis of the Social Democrat and Canadian Socialist positions. "No free people are likely to acquire such a faith unless they have been paralyzed by fear, in which case the faith may be little more than a synonym for self-surrender, or unless they have been indoctrinated by an elaborate system of organized propaganda." Faith is the determinant word here, and it means more than a cheerful belief that the plan will succeed. It means acceptance of the plan as a way of life, as something so supremely important that nothing else must stand in its way. Mr. Loveday draws a parallel with the self-surrender involved in the Christology of St. Paul, and certainly the propaganda effort will have to have much of the character of the apostolic preaching which brought nation after nation under the spell of the Church.

Can such a propaganda be worked? The Christian propaganda had a Life, a Death and a new showing-forth of God for its subject, it offered men redemption from their sense of sin. The planned economy offers them nothing but a promise of economic security. Is that a "faith" upon which can be built such a general acceptance of the controls that their sum total—the controlled economy itself—will come to seem like perfect freedom? In the case of the Gospel it is claimed, and experience seems to justify the claim, that "The Truth shall make you free." Can anyone claim that freedom results from acceptance, by faith, of the controlled economy?

Canada and the U.S.

MR. PEARSON has been criticized for last week's speech in Toronto in which he declared that Canadian-American relations presented "one of the most difficult and delicate problems of foreign policy that has yet faced the Canadian people, their Parliament and their Government." It was certainly unhappy in its timing, just before General MacArthur's dismissal. But even without this fortuitous circumstance a foreign minister who makes such a statement must expect a measure of controversy. Certainly anyone of Mr. Pearson's experience knows that however carefully he balances his words, however many kind things he says about the other country, the press reports will emphasize what he says about difficulties. This being so, it seems inevitably that Mr. Pearson intended to draw American attention to his thesis that Canada is "not willing to be merely an echo of somebody else's voice."

The questions raised are whether what he said was true; and whether, if it was true, he ought to have said it. We think it was true: we have tried to say very much the same thing on this page more than once. And no part was more true than the admonition addressed to Canadians to abandon the "sensitiveness of the debutante" and to "convince the United States by action rather than words that we are pulling our full weight in the international team." The essential fact, which Mr. Pearson was trying to lay down once and for all, is that Canada and the U.S. cannot now expect to get along by the sort of easy, automatic tolerance which we have been accustomed to.

The U.S. has become the leader of the democratic Western alliance on which all our hopes of peace depend. In so far as this is a two-power world we are irrevocably on the same side as the U.S.: which is not quite the same as saying on "the United States side." For the Americans are the first to admit that they have not enough experience, certainly not enough "far-sighted steadi-

ness of vision," to claim an undisputed monopoly of diplomatic wisdom. We are members of the democratic alliance of which the United States is the leader: in terms of power we are not particularly important members. But we are also the nearest neighbor of the U.S. by custom, language and outlook as well as geography. We are, therefore, the nearest, most sympathetic and most accessible ally which can provide the corrective of an outside viewpoint. We can make no contribution to the Western alliance or the peace of the world as "yes-men." We can possibly make a very real contribution by expressing a divergent view when some of the other allies — most of them in receipt of some kind of American aid — find it difficult to do so.

If all this is true, then we think it may be very profitable for Mr. Pearson to have said it both to Canadians and to anyone else who cared to listen. Nothing is to be gained by deceiving ourselves or the Americans into supposing that our approval of their policies can be pre-supposed. The best way to assure a continuance of North American solidarity is, as Mr. Pearson said, "to face the problem of our mutual relationship openly and frankly."

Lower the Lights

WHEN a woman was knocked down and killed by a Toronto streetcar she wanted to board, the motorman told police he hadn't seen her because he was blinded by automobile headlights. Probably one or more of the oncoming motorcars was using its high, long-distance beam, which throws a dazzling light into the eyes of drivers meeting it. This high beam is provided because cars now move on the highways at speeds much higher than they once did, and drivers must be able to see farther ahead. It is not intended to be used on lighted city streets, and indeed gives its user no advantage in the city. But its use there does create an additional traffic hazard and should not be permitted. If motorists were fined for using their high beam on city streets there would be fewer accidents, and incidentally fewer frayed nerves.

City Trees

"A glitter of gold has developed in the litter of leaves which line Toronto's streets each fall. Street Commissioner Bradley informed the board of control yesterday that he is now in a position to convert the leaves into cash. As a result of experiments carried on by his department. . . . Mr. Bradley reported he has 2,500 tons of leaves processed as a soil conditioner ready for sale. He estimated later that the leaves will bring between $5 and $10 a ton."—*Globe and Mail.*

MUTE in the noisy civilized confusion,
All winter long you patient city trees
Have raised your arms in naked supplication
For respite from your perishing unease.

All through those dreary months that, since November,
Have dawdled by like some befuddled snail,
Your gaunt, ungainly frames have served as playthings
For frost and snow and the uncaring gale.

But April's here, to bring surcease of numbness
That plagued your blood in root and trunk and bough.
O city trees, throw off the gloom of winter,
For your Siberian sleep is ended now.

Burgeon, ye buds of poplar, elm and maple,
And multiply, ye leaves of oak and ash—
That by the Fall you'll number in the billions,
And Bradley can convert you into cash.

J.E.P.

Aim at the Root, Not the Flower

by Michael Barkway

IF YOU ever find yourself as Canadian Finance Minister, you will have the support and advice of some very loyal and able public servants. But a Finance Minister also finds himself very lonely when it comes to taking the big decisions. Budget policy is the Government responsibility which the Minister is least able to share with the rest of the Cabinet.

This year's budget says a lot of things for Mr. Abbott's courage. Its most striking policy feature is the new and ingenious device for curtailing unnecessary capital expenditures. The plan for "deferred depreciation," which makes "positively its first appearance anywhere" in this budget, looks as though it might be a new weapon in the fiscal armory of modern government. It is the neatest and best-directed of all the anti-inflationary measures. The other remarkable feature is the extent to which Mr. Abbott decided to rely on increased commodity taxes rather than putting direct taxes even higher.

—Capital Press

MR. ABBOTT: *Inflation "disease."*

The problem facing the budget planners this year was only partly to raise more money: it was chiefly to raise more money in ways which would strengthen the checks on inflation. For most people high prices *are* inflation. In the ordinary layman's view to combat inflation means to bring prices down. But the financial experts regard high prices as the flower of the inflation plant; they are trying to strike at its root.

The first necessity, as ministers have been saying for months, is to reduce the civilian expenditures which compete with the defence program. Those which compete most directly are fairly limited. They are, first, anything requiring new construction, and second, anything using scarce materials —outstandingly steel. Yet even this generalization will not quite do. Because Canada is still relatively undeveloped, one of our contributions to Western defence must be to increase our production — particularly of metals, of lumber and wood products, and of power in all its forms, gas, oil, electricity. If we are to make these essential developments and do the direct defence job, unnecessary capital expenditures must be cleared out of the way.

MUSING about how this was to be done, Finance officials recalled the 1948 provisions which allowed more generous depreciation. They got to thinking that what we needed now was less generous depreciation. A similar idea occurred at much the same time to the British budget planners, who have cut back some of their depreciation allowances. But our officials took it one step further. They developed it into a complete plan for postponing all depreciation allowances for four years; so that a company which starts on an expansion of any kind now must be pretty sure that expansion will be yielding healthy profits for the ten years starting 1955 — or for however many years after 1955 the depreciation allowances will have to be spread.

The scheme was discussed with trade department officials. Mr. Abbott espoused it. But it was obvious that it wouldn't serve its purpose unless exceptions could be made for essential and fruitful civilian development. Somebody would have to take responsibility for naming the exceptions. The only possible man seemed to be Mr. C. D. Howe. As Minister of Trade and Commerce, no less than as Minister of Defence Production, he has the strings of the economy in his hand. He's also one of the few people who doesn't mind taking decisions like this which must sometimes seem arbitrary. To him Mr. Abbott explained what he had in mind. Mr. Howe accepted it; the PM concurred. "Deferred depreciation" entered the tax structure.

This, of course, isn't a way of raising money; but an extra $400 million had to be raised. The Government has always been determined to take away as much money as it spends: the question was where to take it. One of the things which could frustrate all anti-inflationary measures would be to have wages chasing prices upwards in the classic spiral. And one of the things which seemed guaranteed to promote a new round of wage demands was an extension of the income tax into the lower brackets. It looks as though we may be in for that anyway. But the hope of avoiding it was one of the reasons for leaving the basic structure as it was and adding a straight 20 per cent surcharge. Corporations had to be hit too: the profit levels of some of them made that inevitable. But Mr. Abbott was absolutely firm about how far he would go. "I think it would be bad psychology," he said, "to permit people to say that more than half of any income earned or savings made will go to the Government."

THE crucial decision was to take nearly half the extra revenue from commodity taxes. The argument for this course is that commodity taxes may stop people spending, but they shouldn't check the incentive to earn more. By working overtime or increasing production a man can still earn more and keep most of it. If the high commodity taxes then induce him to buy a bond instead of a washing-machine, an automobile or a refrigerator, so much the better.

The snag is that this budget, so far from bringing prices down, has the immediate effect of putting them up. Mr. Abbott is tackling the disease of inflation, not its symptoms. A direct attack on prices by controls or subsidies would be an attack on symptoms. There are some illnesses in which the doctors find it necessary to do that, in order to make the patient stronger and more comfortable for the fundamental cure. Whether it can be done now, or how it should be done, is still matter for debate.

The new budget doesn't pretend to deal with the high prices which are a symptom of world-wide inflation. It does try to remove the causes of the disease so far as those causes arise within Canada.

—All photos Regina Leader-Post

NEW LIGHT *from 20,000 kw. turbine is flooded into Regina by Mayor G. N. Menzies. With him are William Shaw* (l) *and H. I. Nichol, plant officials.*

MR. HOCKEY: *Al Pickard, Western Canada Senior League head, cites rules to Regina Caps's George Allan* (centre), *Chuck McCullough, Saskatoon Quakers.*

SOUTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA: Successful Fits and Starts

by William Thomson and Melwyn Breen

"IT'S A GOOD THING you have telephone poles along the highways. Only way you can tell you're moving."

So quipped an Eastern visitor about Southern Saskatchewan whose thousands of acres are as flat as Lake Ontario. But far from offending her Saskatchewan friends, the lady was only pointing out the feature of the Province that its natives consider its chief charm. Others, say Saskatchewanians, boast of their mountains and their seashore, but nobody sees so much of the horizon!

For miles and miles of Southern Saskatchewan, only the occasional farmhouse and grain elevator breaks the sky-earth line. The most exciting break is that of the City of Regina, which stands in the midst of agricultural abundance and is the bustling recipient of much of the Province's industrial wealth. It's a city that, perhaps more than any other, is a product of forced growth, a city that began inauspiciously and was promised a gloomy future by anyone who cared to apply "reason" at the time of its inception.

> "New buildings are rising. The railway traffic is increasing. Arrangements are in progress for digging a public well. Churches are about to rise. A citizen has been born in Regina and in time such an event will be no longer singular. The hotels are full. Around Regina for some 20 miles the land has been taken up, and this is the reason why people have faith in the most maligned city the world ever saw."

This was the Regina *Leader's* proud justification of the city in 1883. The city was one year old; it had been chosen by Governor Edgar Dewdney as the seat of government for Saskatchewan. Then it was an unprepossessing site of ancient pemmican makers who left their mark in the form of an enormous pile of buffalo bones. At that time the city consisted of a few tents pitched in the limitless level of the Prairies.

But literally starting from nothing isn't a new thing for cities. And Regina had the odds on its side from the start. The railway was crossing Pile of Bones Creek; the Mounties had grown from Sir John A.'s fussless and featherless force of 200 to a respectable body, feared and obeyed by the Yankee whiskey pedlars and the casually lawless Indians. The region was feeling the tremors of civilization. And the settlers who came by ox-cart and prairie schooner (chiefly from Winnipeg) were a race of dreamers.

Contemporary literature promises prospective settlers a glorious future: the pamphlets tell of coal deposits, fantastic amounts of placer gold and iron ore, all of them there for the taking. Well, none of these things came true—then—but they had at least one curious industry to exploit at the beginning. The settlers bundled up the buffalo bones and shipped them east as fertilizer.

By 1885, the residents of Regina—so named by the Marquis of Lorne—found themselves in the midst of the Riel Rebellion, led by the half-mad, half-inspired Louis Riel and carried on by lawless but aggrieved *métis*. The RNWMP were scarcely equipped to cope with prairie-wise rebels but they kept them in partial check until heavily armed troops arrived to crush it (unjustly, still say partisans) and Louis was passed to the Mounties for execution. Two things resulted from Riel's grisly end: he inspired literature, defending or attacking his career, that reached its latest, and perhaps highest, expression in Canadian playwright John Coulter's play "Louis Riel," and it caused a sharp jump in the demand for hemp as necrophiliac souvenir hunters bought yards and yards of the "rope that hanged Riel".*

IF SPECULATORS were over-enthusiastic about the settlement's industrial possibility, they were right about its wheat-producing propensities. Up to Regina's inception, ranching was the mainstay of the region: the cowboys were soon swept away by land-hungry, if not quite so romantic-seeming, farmers. The sale of land was undistinguished until 1900 and then the boom began. Incredulous and scoffing residents laughed when one land parcel, the Kline farmstead, went for $40,000 but the chuckles were strained when the parcel was resold to real-estate men for $100,000. This area is now the select Lakeview residential district of the city.

The wave of prosperity in the self-made city carried it through 1900 to 1930 and the only check to its progress was the great cyclone of 1912 that levelled millions of dollars' worth of property. Then the wave receded and left the city stranded on the bleak shores of the Black Thirties. In 1937 only 36 million bushels of wheat were harvested throughout the Province. Rust sapped the vitality of the grain and left hollow husks for the reaper. That winter farmers were destitute because this had come after years of drouth and pestilence. Donations of carloads of food and clothing came from the east and the west.

Municipalities and the governments distributed the dole, called relief by means of borrowed money and left a legacy of debt for future years. In the spring of '38 she owed $20 million but the Province got through the valley of shadows.

REGINA in the thirties once found herself the congregating point for an army of unemployed en route to Ottawa for redress. Three thousand strong, the men arrived in the city on freight trains, where they were halted and ordered to abandon the trip. The result was a riot that saw the death of one policeman, the injury of many citizens and rioters and the destruction of thousands in property.

By 1939 the city had overcome its fit of depression and was ready to start again—so was the Province. Now the city is in the centre of Saskatchewan's greatest wheat-producing region. It's a city of many facets: it does an industrial business amounting to $50 million annually; wholesale trade in Regina is worth about $113 million and retail trade about $104 million. The city is a patron of the arts; its own Regina College has graduated political figures that have gained national reputation; it's the training headquarters of the Mounties and the medical centre of Southern Saskatchewan. A long, even if fitful, way from a vacancy beside a pile of buffalo bones!

Regina is an attractive city, filled with trees and shrubs; remarkable if only for the fact that every one of them got there artificially. For Regina is a self-made city in every way: even her Wascana Lake (*wascana*—Sioux for "pile

*The only authentic portion of all the hemp sold in Regina now rests in the RCMP museum in the city. Riel's body is buried at St. Boniface, Man.

"BOY MAYOR": *able Louis H. Lewry, 32, is Moose Jaw's second-term chief administrator.*

of bones") is man-made: it was created by damming the Wascana Creek. At the instigation of Judge J. F. Bryant when he was Minister of Public Works in the thirties, the mud-flat area surrounding the creek was drained, two islands were made and treed, and the shores "rip-rapped" with rock. The city's Albert Street traverses the lake via a 900-foot bridge—reputedly, "the world's longest bridge over the shortest man-made body of water," a wisecrack that stirs Regina folk like a bear's paw does a beehive. Odd or not, the lake supports the Regina Boat Club, selectively placed on one of the islands.

The city is run by a council that believes in the public ownership of utilities, water, power and transportation—they put $1 million into the city coffers annually. Council is headed by able Mayor Garnet Menzies, a printer and former president of the Regina local of the I.T.U., is a popular mayor who has held his post for three years—unusual in Regina where the unwritten law calls for two one-year terms. It has been varied on only two or three occasions since 1882. Current problem for the council is the negotiation of the proposed water supply line from the South Saskatchewan River, which will reassure the city's never-quite-stilled fears since the great drouths of the thirties.

Mayor Menzies is optimistic for the future. "When Regina can show an abundant supply of soft water; with the recent installation of a new 20,000 kilowatt unit in the power plant; and the prospects of finding oil in this area, the city will have everything that industry requires and significant expansion can be expected. Regina may well grow to 100,000 population," he predicted. "Rail and highway facilities make the city an excellent distribution centre."

WHATEVER nourishment outstanding politicos grow upon, Regina must have it in abundance. Her first active politician, Nicholas Flood Davin, left his law office in Ontario (after spells of journalism in Toronto and in the Franco-Prussian War), founded the Regina *Leader* in 1883*, and was elected member for West Assiniboia in 1887, and held it until 1900. One of his most notable successors in the political field was Rt. Hon. Dr. W. J. Motherwell who was Provincial, later Federal, Minister of Agriculture. Another figure, Hon. C. A. Dunning became Premier of the Province, later Federal Minister of Finance. He was succeeded in the Province by Rt. Hon. J. G. "Jimmy" Gardiner as Premier and later became Federal Minister of Agriculture.

*Now the *Leader-Post*, with a circulation of 41,540. The *Saskatchewan Farmer* (cir. 65,016), a Province-wide organ is also published in the city.

The Progressive-Conservative party has had Saskatchewan members as candidates for national leader: M. A. MacPherson, KC, who was Provincial Treasurer in the Province's only Conservative Government since 1905, ran Dr. R. J. Manion a close race for the post; J. G. Diefenbaker opposed George Drew for the same honor. John Diefenbaker is Saskatchewan's only PC at Ottawa and is one of the party leader's right bowers. In the other camp Jimmy Gardiner and Louis St. Laurent were opposed for Liberal leadership.

But Saskatchewan has originated a party leader and it has also gone one better: it has originated a national *party*: the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. The CCF was born in Regina where the party's manifesto was drafted and approved. Its two outstanding members are its national leader, M. J. Coldwell, a former Regina school principal and T. C. Douglas, the Province's Premier.

The city breeds statesmen; it also grows and nourishes business. Keystone of Regina's arch of triumph is the wheat pool. Organized in the mid-twenties it now has 100,000 members and does the biggest business of any establishment in the Province. In an average year the pool turns over $200 million in all its activities: grain, flour, livestock, vegetable oils and printing. Its 1,163 elevators have a total capacity of 60 million bushels and were built at an original cost of $17,500,000. These handle 50 per cent of all the grain grown in the Province and since 1925 it has returned to farmers a total in patronage and interest payments of $26 million.

A new industrial development for Regina is the Edmonton-Regina-Superior pipeline. Oil reached Regina last Oct. 23 while travelling for two weeks through $90 million worth of pipeline 1,127 miles long. As one pipeline authority put it, "Never in the history of pipeline construction has a project of this size been completed in so short a time." Its present capacity of 90,000 barrels will grow this year to 135,000 barrels, 45,000 of which will go to Saskatchewan refineries. Mayor Menzies had a proud moment last month *(see cut)* when he spun the huge turbine valve cutting onto the line Regina's newest 20,000 kw. turbine. The city's power making equipment now has a 55,000 kw. generating capacity.

AT THE RCMP barracks in Regina, a new chief has just taken over—Supt. D. L. McGibbon, of Fredericton, NB, soon to become Assistant Commissioner. He follows a long line of illustrious Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners who have held the Regina post.

In the early days, the barracks was the social centre of Regina, as well as the seat of law enforcement for the territories. Today it is a training centre for new recruits, the RCMP Headquarters for Saskatchewan and the centre for scientific crime detection.

Culturally, Regina has done more than most cities of its size to create and develop interests in the arts. Since the mid-twenties, Regina has had an active Little Theatre group whose members have won national awards. William Walker twice won the best actor award for Canada and Mrs. Jeanne Morphy last year won the best actress award. Mr. Walker is the only actor to have won his award twice. Four times a year the group presents plays for Regina audiences and in addition a children's theatre group makes several presentations during a season. Frances Hyland of Regina is presently on the London stage with Vivien Leigh. Judith Evelyn, of Moose Jaw, starred in New York.

Three outstanding Saskatchewan artists have produced paintings which are well known to art lovers—Gus Kenderdine for his forest scenes in oil; J. H. Lee-Grayson for prairie landscapes and winter scenes in water color; and J. Henderson for paintings of the Qu'Appelle valley and especially for his Indian heads in oils. The Saskatchewan Arts Board encourages the exhibition of paintings and teaches art appreciation through art societies, libraries and colleges.

REGINA COLLEGE, the city's top educational institution, was opened in 1911 by the Methodist Church, taken over by the United Church at union in 1925 and then turned over to the University of Saskatchewan in 1934. One of its most valuable single features about the college, observed Professor Frank H. Wagg, is its daily devotional services available to students. This was a tribute to the College reciprocated by it, for Professor Wagg retires this year after 26 years' service as Regina College's registrar.*

Regina musicians today are singing and playing in many centres in Canada and the U.S. In Toronto are Miss June Kowalchuk,** lyric soprano; Loretto Doherty, piano; and Marion Northrup, violin. In Boston, Fraser Lordly, pianist and composer; and in New York, Joan Gabriel plays on the NBC network. Last month the city's oldest musical group, the Regina Male Voice Choir, held its annual concert. Their guest for the two-night stand was the Regina-born pianist, Elinore Mae Chisholm, currently on scholarship studying at the Los Angeles Conservatory.

There are many musical organizations in Regina that annually provide one or more public performances. Mainspring of these is the Regina Conservatory of Music which operates as part of the University, with 16 teachers. Director is Dan Cameron. The Conservatory has two junior orchestras and a string orchestra, each of which gives two concerts a year. The Regina Symphony Orchestra under W. Knight Wilson plays four concerts annually.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

*Regina has other specialized schools: Luther and Campion College, a private girl's school, Sacred Heart Academy, an Anglican girls school; Anglican St. Chad's Academy and the Regina Cleri-Seminary operated by the Franciscan Fathers.

**This week announced winners of the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" CIL-sponsored broadcast competitions.

SPRING SEED *is checked carefully by Kevin McCusker. His father's farm abuts the northern boundary of Regina.*

"SMOKY," *a star at Regina Horse Show; Miss Ivy Ashcroft, rider; Mike Cojocar.*

—Wide World

PERON AT PLAY, *with toy pistols. Glamorous and intelligent wife Evita now wants to be vice-president.*

CAN IT LAST?

TWO DICTATORS IN ONE FAMILY

by Willson Woodside

THE WAY things look now in the Argentine, when the election returns are posted next February they will show a President Peron and a Vice-President Peron. No one questions that husband Juan will hold the top job—unless the regime should be upset in the meantime. But opinion in Buenos Aires is pretty evenly divided these days on whether he is really more powerful than wife Eva.

There have been husband-and-wife teams in history before. But in most cases the wife has been content to remain in the background. The very fact that "Evita" Perón is believed to be pressing for an official position indicates an ambition which bodes trouble. For the team is not very long established. Peron first met the attractive radio artist and actress Eva Duarte in 1943, when he was strong man behind the army *coup d'état*. They were married secretly just before he was elected President in February 1946.

The none-too-able Peron seems to have relied a good deal on his wife's quick intelligence. But the rapid expansion of their power fed her ego as well as his, and her triumphal tour of Madrid, Rome and Paris in 1947 established her as an international figure. On this prestige she has since built up her personal power, notably through her activities as "champion of the downtrodden workers" and head of a big social-aid program, the Eva Peron Foundation.

In this, it is true, she has only taken over her husband's policy. For one of the most curious things about *Peronismo* is that it was based on an alliance between a reactionary army regime and labor. This is all the stranger in that Mussolini, who came to power in opposition to labor, was Peron's avowed model. Peron is reliably reported as having said, shortly before he became President, that "Mussolini was the greatest man of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, he made mistakes. But I, Peron, having the opportunity to profit from those mistakes, will not repeat them."

Perhaps Peron's cultivation of labor was his first attempt to avoid the mistakes of Mussolini. Certainly he has granted to labor higher wages and better social conditions than it ever enjoyed in the Argentine before, depressed as it had been for several decades under a more and more conservative regime (and this is the present weakness of the opposition to Peron, that it enjoys no real mass support).

BUT though he approached labor through a different doorway, Peron finds himself compelled to travel in the same direction as Mussolini did, in steadily taking over control of the labor unions, requiring them to affiliate with the Government-controlled General Confederation of Workers, or CGT, run by his own appointees.

This has led to serious trouble. There was a costly strike in the sugar industry in late 1949, a prolonged strike in the mercantile marine in 1950, and, most notable of all, a strike on the suburban railways of the Buenos Aires region which started in November and was only broken at the end of January when Peron threatened to draft the strikers into the Army. During this strike the railwaymen called for the resignation of their union leaders, who were closely identified with CGT policy.

The resistance by the unions to absorption into a totalitarian set-up seems to have seriously shaken Peron's confidence. It has been a much debated question in Buenos Aires whether, in proceeding with his onslaught on *La Prensa* and his claims to atomic power, he has been acting from weakness or from strength.

Peron launched the attack on *La Prensa* the day he broke the railway strike, raising a suspicion that he wanted to turn popular attention from his strife with the workers to a contest with one of the wealthiest families of the Argentine. And again, he trotted out his atomic claims a day or two before the opening of the Pan-American Conference in Washington, as a fairly obvious distraction from the *La Prensa* affair.

THERE can be little question that Peron has plenty of troubles to contend with. His is an amateurish regime, which does not know how to run a big country. Grandiose economic plans, which have brought the nationalization of the Central Bank, the railways, the telephones, the radio, the mercantile marine and the major export industries all in a great rush, in the space of a few years, grandiose public works and grandiose military plans which have put jet planes and tanks into production in Argentina, have long since put a tremendous strain on the nation's economy. They used up the large dollar and sterling reserves accumulated during a profitable wartime neutrality and necessitated loans from abroad. There was already a severe inflation in the Argentine before the present world-wide inflationary wave hit the country.

Discontent and political opposition are thought by recent visitors to be growing in the country. The generals, who have been pretty well thrust out of politics by the Perons, are reported to be discontented. There is jealousy between the Peron and Evita factions. Labor is not so readily swallowing the doctrine of *justicialismo*, a "just state" lying between capitalism and communism, after its experience with strike-breaking and the CGT.

PERON has come a long way, with a nation which has always prided itself as the natural leader of South America, on anti-*Yanqui* ranting. Probably nothing helped him so much to gain the presidency in 1946 as the intensive effort of the then American Ambassador Spruille Braden to block him, and the publication by the State Department of a Blue Book condemning the wartime policy of the general's regime.

With a full treasury Peron could in those days afford himself the luxury of virulent anti-Americanism. Later he could ride along on the slogan "Neither Wall Street nor Moscow." As his economic difficulties began, he could still declare that he would rather cut off his right hand than hold it out to ask for money from the United States. But as his need became more stringent he accepted, last May, a loan of $125 millions from the U.S. Export-Import Bank. An attempt to use anti-American appeals in a new election would hardly be so convincing.

There is, nevertheless, scarcely any doubt expressed in Buenos Aires that the Peron ticket will carry the coming election. Though latent opposition is believed to be growing in the country, this opposition, while led by courageous and experienced men, lacks a mass following.

Yet Peron's position remains insecure, for all his avid copying of the Mussolini formula, with him as *lider (Duce)*, with his slogans painted on walls everywhere "Peron Gets Things Done,"

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

"BALLET COMPOSITE" *conceived by David Adams* (second from r.). *The Company is at ease with classical and modern.*

—All photos Ed Matthews, Winnipeg

WINNIPEG ON ITS TOES

"SWAN LAKE": *Kay Bird performs as one of the little cygnets.*

"SWAN LAKE" *pas de deux as performed by David Adams and Viola Busday. Mr. Adams has had two of his ballets performed in Vancouver and presented "Geschrei", a frenetic satire on the nineteen-twenties.*

AN APPEALING form of sophistication is now a public enterprise in the city that's commonly noted for the severity of its winters and the treachery of its rivers. The Winnipeg Ballet was formed 12 years ago by Miss Betty Farrally, present mistress of the company, and Miss Gweneth Lloyd, now of Toronto. In 1949 it was made a non-profit organization of 30 members controlled by a board of citizen-governors.

The company's national fame has been gained in the annual ballet festivals; and this fame has centred on individuals too. Many of the resident dancers have been "scouted" by companies as august as the Sadler's Wells. To honor the group's May 2-3-4 Concert SATURDAY NIGHT presents scenes from an extensive, uncompromising repertoire of classical and modern works.

"BALLET PREMIER," *conceived by Arnold Spohr, the Company's leading male dancer. This work, in the classical tradition, won critical acclaim at Montreal Festival.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

KNOCK-OUT

ABOUT two months ago a disquieting rumor reached Queen's Park. The Dominion Government intended to increase the tax on liquor and beer.

When it first reached Premier Frost he must have had a good shudder. He could vividly recall the last time Ottawa had tampered with liquor tax: the time of last fall's baby budget. It had resulted in his biggest headache of the year. There had been a price war, a partial boycott of one brewery, weeks of adjustments and juggling—and blame on the province for the whole thing.

There would be no more of that if he could help it.

Premier Frost started a campaign. Early in the session of his Legislature he gave a warning to Ottawa: stay away from liquor tax. Dominion meddling, he declared, had never done any good. Its wartime interference had only resulted in permit holders in the province being increased tenfold. And its "control" had only bred bad drinking conditions. The best thing it could do, he suggested, was to get out of the field altogether and turn it over to the provinces.

He continued the campaign right up until the time of the budget (assisted strongly by Premier Angus Macdonald of Nova Scotia—and also voluntarily by the rank and file of labor across the country who didn't like the thought of an increase in the price of beer).

By the eve of the budget last week, word spread that the campaign had made some marks. It was said Ottawa recognized Premier Frost didn't speak for political reasons. And if he felt so strongly about it they had better bow to him. Rumor quickly got around that the beer boost would be out. Liquor, however, would stay. This was greeted as a strong tribute to Frost's ever-increasing stature, but it took the budget itself to confirm just how high this stature was.

For in it there were no liquor increases either. He had scored a complete victory. Won by a knockout.

Quebec:

COLLEGIATE SNUB

PRESIDENT Vincent Auriol of France received the greatest reception of his North American tour in 80 per cent French Montreal—but the Parisian reporters who accompanied their leader on the unprecedented political junket were not impressed.

True, they were open-mouthed to see nearly 500,000 waving, cheering people line Montreal streets for the tour. Nothing like this had happened in Toronto, Ottawa, New York or Washington. Howard Measures, former chief of protocol for Canada's Government, even forgot his studied calm momentarily to say: "This is the greatest demonstration of public friendship I have ever seen."

But the sour note, which had Paris reporters filing angry stories across the Atlantic and threatened angrier notes to their ambassador in Canada, took place on the steps of McGill University. Unfortunately, to add point to the incident, it came as the palates of the press were still tingling from the champagne graciously served by the city's other big seat of learning—the University of Montreal—as Auriol visited there.

McGill not only lacked this Gallic hospitality—it barred the press from the reception given for Auriol in the Arts Building. The order—RCMP officers said—came direct from Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

The Paris reporters stormed the steps and angrily tore up their credentials in the outraged faces of McGill officials. The bits of cardboard, which once had ordered police and officials to give these visiting journalists every facility, fluttered away in a chill April breeze.

Manitoba:

NEW TEETH

THE Province's legislators had the liquor problem placed squarely before them by Attorney-General C. Rhodes Smith recently. Noting that there was evidence adduced at a special legislative liquor laws committee of illegal drinking of liquor in night clubs, dance halls, golf, curling and private clubs, Smith said they had two choices.

Either the committee should authorize an increase in the liquor law enforcement staff (which now has one permanent officer for Greater Winnipeg) or the committee should recommend a study of present laws to see if liberalizing them might be the solution.

At present Manitoba law permits no drinking of hard liquor in a place other than the residence of the purchaser. Men are permitted to drink beer in beverage rooms, but there is no similar accommodation for women.

When the motion was put to a vote, however, those in favor of more liberal laws lost out. Instead, the committee agreed to increase the enforcement staff and to crack-down on illegal liquor consumption.

It also decided to accept a suggestion from Premier D. L. Campbell. He noted there was "a move afoot" by the Canadian Temperance Federation to have the Federal Government appoint a Royal Commission to investigate all liquor problems. "Why not support this movement?" asked the Premier. The Committee agreed.

—CP

REASON WHY: *Head of the Defence Department's new Bureau of Current Affairs, Harry R. Low of Ottawa and Winnipeg, will tell Canadian servicemen why they are fighting. He was Director of Education for the RCAF in wartime, and is an ex-professor of the University of Manitoba. Born in Scotland, he is a graduate of the University of Glasgow.*

—CP

PRIZE PICTURE

NATIONAL Newspaper Award for best spot news photography went to Harry Befus, 29-year-old *Calgary Herald* photographer, for his picture "Footsteps of Death." The picture also won the Commercial and Press Photographers Association of Canada trophy for the best press picture of 1950, and the Canadian Press "Picture of the Month" award, as well as holding the "Picture of the Week" spot in *Life*. Others who won National Newspaper Awards were Ken W. MacTaggart, veteran *Globe and Mail* newsman, spot news (on the Ungava meteorite crater); Edgar A. Collard, *Montreal Gazette*, editorial writing; L. M. McKechnie, *Toronto Telegram*, feature writing; Peter Inglis, Southam News Service, staff corresponding; John MacLean, *Toronto Telegram*, feature photography; J. G. Reidford, *Montreal Star*, cartooning. Presentations were in Toronto this week.

Saskatchewan:

LEFTIST LOOPHOLE

AN amendment to the City act, passed at the recent session of the Saskatchewan legislature, may result in breaking the hold which right wing groups have in civic politics in cities of the Province, particularly in the main cities.

The act is the charter under which all cities operate. Come civic elections this year, it will not be necessary for voters to mark their ballots for the full number of vacancies on city councils.

Thus, if five aldermanic vacancies are to be filled, the elector may vote for any number from one to five.

In Regina for many years past, labor and right-wing associations have put up slates of candidates and urged voters to vote the full slate. Where voters felt some candidates unworthy of support, he was compelled to vote for them to validate his ballot.

This year, the voter may pass up those whom he considers weak candidates and stop balloting where he pleases. This procedure may let in some of the opposition candidates.

Regina's council at present is 100 per cent right wing in political views and has been for several years. Some left-wing opposition may make the grade this year if the right-wing slate is at all weak.

Alberta:

NO OBJECTION

SURPRISING advice came from one of Western Canada's "merchant princes" recently, when Hon. W. C. Woodward, onetime Lieutenant-Governor of BC, lashed out at high retail prices while visiting Edmonton. Mr. Woodward is president of the pioneer departmental store firm which bears his name, operating branches in BC and Alberta.

Retail prices are too high, and must be brought down by buyer resistance, he said. He is not a bit peeved at Federal Government restrictions which prevent the Woodward firm from getting permits to build a $2,000,000 store in Edmonton, and a $200,000 warehouse. "I am not critical of the Federal Government over these restrictions," he said. "In my opinion, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production, is doing a good job and we should all get behind him."

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LR-3

British Columbia:

PAY UP!

LABOR unions last week continued to lead the attack on British Columbia's increase in Hospital Insurance premiums and Government legislation which requires patients to pay $2 to $3.50 a day for the first 10 days of their hospitalization. Labor circulated hundreds of copies of a petition, hoped to get 30,000 names in time for presentation to Victoria before the legislature finishes its sitting.

In the face of deficits, BC boosted the hospital insurance premiums to $33 a year for a single person, to $42 for families.

Despite the rising tide of criticism, Premier Byron Johnson announced the legislation would stay. The critics included W.A.C. Bennett and Mrs. Tillie Rolston, Coalition members of the legislature, who went over to the opposition.

■ In a Vancouver court, expert witnesses examined signatures on the will of James Thomson, a hotelman, and $900,000 was at stake. The will was found in November, 1949, in a real estate office.

Said the experts: signatures of two witnesses to the will, both now dead, did not appear to be genuine.

Contesting the will are six relatives of Thomson because the bulk of the estate didn't go to them.

■ At Maillardville, near Vancouver, 800 Catholic students continued to go to Protestant schools after the Protestant school board hired extra teachers to teach them, double-shifted classes, and got extra buses to transport them.

The Catholic children were taken out of their own two schools after Catholics, tired of supporting Protestant schools with their taxes, couldn't persuade the municipality that tax money, paid by Catholics, should support Catholic schools.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Capt. Jeffrey Brock, DSO, 37, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, in command of HMCS *Cayuga* in the Korean war since July (see *People*), has been appointed naval member of the directing staff at National Defence College, Kingston, Ont. New commander of the *Cayuga* and Commander, Canadian Destroyer Division Pacific Coast, is **Cmdr. James Plomer,** DSC and Bar, 39, of Winnipeg and Saint John, NB. **Cmdr. A. B. Fraser-Harris** of Halifax takes over command of Canadian destroyers in the Far East from Capt. Brock.

DEATHS

Michael Ambrose Mahoney, 74, who as "Klondike Mike" struck it rich in the Yukon Gold Rush days; at Santa Monica, Calif.

CORRECTION

Cmdr. Francis J. D. Pemberton, has been appointed Canadian Naval Attaché to The Hague. He is not Canadian Ambassador to The Hague as was erroneously stated in SN April 3. His Excellency **P. Dupuy,** CMG, is Canadian Ambassador to The Hague.

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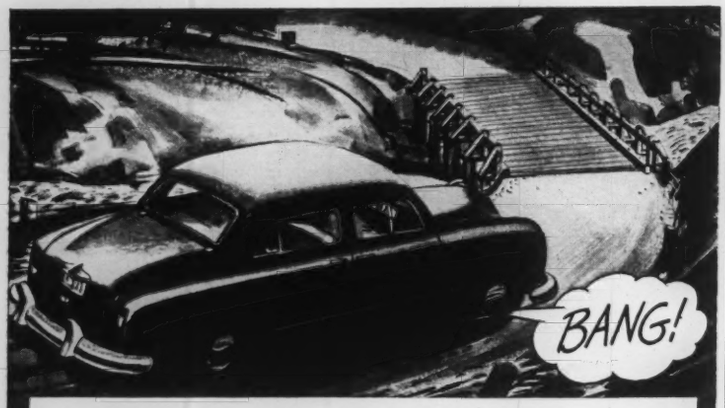

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PEOPLE

MEN'S MEN

■ "Outstanding general's general" is what U.S. **General Omar Bradley** calls Canada's Governor-General, **Viscount Alexander.** General Bradley, now Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, says this in his book "The War America Fought." In 1943 General Alexander was transferred from command of British forces in the Middle East to command all allied ground forces in North Africa "There," writes Bradley, "he not only showed the shrewd tactical judgment that was to make him the outstanding general's general of the European war, but he was easily able to comport the national-minded and jealous allied personalities of his command."

—UKIO
ALEXANDER

■ **Lt.-Col. Jim Stone,** commander of the 2nd Battalion of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has recovered from his attack of smallpox. The colorful colonel from Salmon Arm, BC, was all set to return to the front line in Korea but medical officers insisted on a two-week rest in Japan. "I guess I'll have to abide by their instructions," said Stone, "but I'd sooner be back with my boys."

■ A pictorial record of the Princess Patricias in action in Korea is being taken by **Sgt. Bill Olson** of North Battleford, Sask. So far he has taken over 1,000 photographs. He has been in the combat zone since last year as Canadian Army Public Relations Photographer. Many of his pictures are being circulated in Europe.

■ "Invaluable training" was the way **Capt. Jeffrey Brock,** DSO, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, described the destroyer *Cayuga's* tough eight-month stint in Korean waters. His men, he said, "measured up in a way that gives me a feeling of pride." Carrying 285 officers and men, the *Cayuga* made a triumphant return to Esquimalt, BC, last week. Also aboard was **Leading Wren Alice.** A native of Guam, she had been given to **L.S. George Johnson** as a pup and was adopted by the *Cayuga's* crew.

■ Sculptor **Robert Roussil,** arrived in Toronto from Montreal and put his latest statue, "Peace", in storage. The man-woman-embryo-dove group caused a furore in Montreal a few weeks ago when placed outside a private art gallery. Roussil removed the statue after someone broke one of its arms. He hopes the group will be exhibited in Toronto. "I believe that in Toronto the people will display a more liberal attitude toward such things," he said. "In Montreal there is no future for a sculptor of nudes."

■ Toronto was treated to the French version of Fridolin's much discussed "Ti-Coq." Playwright **Gratién Gélinas** was touched by the enthusiastic audience reception; has been asked to do the French version in his Western tour. Some found the colloquialism difficult to follow; realized just how dialogue overshadowed action. Fridolin's exaggerated gestures seemed more natural to the French-speaking Fridolin; the tavern scene gained much by a French Fridolin and an English Rosie.

■ Vancouver featherweight **Len Walters** won the U.S. amateur boxing championship, 126-pound division, last week in Boston, Mass. He scored a technical knockout after 40 seconds in the second round over Jerry McGuigan of Cambridge, Mass. This is believed to be the first time a Canadian boxer has won a United States A.A.U. title.

■ In Toronto, **Morris Schrier,** Vice-president of the Music Corporation of America, said that **Barbara Ann Scott** will play the leading role in a feature-length film about the RCMP. The role would be principally dramatic but Barbara Ann would do some skating. The skater's own comment: "It should be fun."

—National Defence

CAPT. BROCK *and Leading Wren Alice: Seamen's wives knitted her sweaters.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

TRUMAN AND MacARTHUR

The General Had To Be Fired, But to Many He Looked Bigger Than His President

by Willson Woodside

ONE COMMENT among the hundreds collected in street interviews by the American radio networks in that amazing explosion of public feeling last week over the dismissal of MacArthur seems to me to be central to the matter. "I think that a little man who is very wrong has deprived the nation of a big man who is very right."

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

To many Americans MacArthur is one of the greatest soldiers in American history; what is more, he looks the part. Apparently his conscious effort to keep himself remote has worked as well with his own people as it has with the Japanese: for his prestige has remained at a high peak ever since his heroic stand on Bataan and Corregidor nine years ago. Mr. Truman, on the other hand, who is very much with the American people, was never rated much higher than "a good *little* scrapper" who became president by accident. According to all indications, his prestige in the nation never stood lower than at the moment he rose up and fired MacArthur.

So much for size and personal appeal. To risk a comparison which some may find invidious, MacArthur is the nearest American counterpart of Churchill, while Truman has even less color than Attlee. Next there is the question of who has been right and who has been wrong about Far Eastern policy.

Obscuring the Issue

Here the blundering and contradictions of the Truman Administration's China policy are contrasted with the brilliant success of MacArthur's administration in Japan; the disastrous misjudgment of the true face of Chinese Communism by Marshall and Acheson with MacArthur's insistence in his banned, but widely published, statement to the Veterans of Foreign Wars last summer on the strong line the U.S. must take in the Far East.

All this, of course, only obscures the real issue. MacArthur may be the bigger man, and he may even be right where Truman is wrong. But Truman is the President of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of its Forces. He simply could not permit the defiance of a subordinate officer to continue, or the civilian power to be challenged by the military. After all, what was the incident which brought the showdown, after so much had been forgiven? It was an approach by MacArthur to the Republican Opposition in Congress to bring pressure to change high Administration policy.

This was where Truman put the emphasis in his broadcast explanation to the American people. MacArthur was insisting, and would not be quietened from insisting, on a policy of spreading the war to the Chinese mainland which the Administration and its properly constituted military advisers, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, believed held a very serious risk of bringing on World War III. MacArthur was demanding that the Government's "Europe-first" policy, decided on after long and careful consideration, should be reversed, and an "Asia-first" policy adopted. Having chosen this sound ground for the fight, Mr. Truman will probably try to keep it there should General MacArthur fulfil the hopes of the Republicans by returning to crusade in America for his views.

If he does appear before Congress or on radio and television to urge his policies—and his whole course of conduct seems to have been to compel such a public re-examination of American policy — General MacArthur will properly receive much sympathy for the way in which he has been forced, by Lake Success and by Washington, to fight a powerful enemy "with one arm tied behind my back", as he has often put it to visitors in Tokyo.

The difficulties with which he has had to contend are perfectly revealed by a statement of Herbert Morrison's to the British House of Commons on the MacArthur dismissal. "He was told that the powers of the commander of the UN forces to conduct operations on behalf of the UN were limited to Korea, and were to be executed within the framework of declared UN policy."

—International

DEFIANCE: *Though cautioned by Joint Chiefs of Staff March 20 that President was preparing an offer of settlement in Korea, MacArthur proceeded on his own with truce call and threat to carry war to all China.*

—International

BEGINNING AND END: *Douglas MacArthur as a Brigadier-General in the First World War, in which he showed great brilliance and bravery, and at the end of his career, as senior U.S. general, first proconsul, and first UN commander.*

Here then, is a brilliant strategist, accustomed during World War II to viewing the whole vast Pacific area as his battleground, confined by UN policy to a single narrow front and not even allowed to strike at the enemy supply bases, transport and airfields behind that front in Manchuria.

And here is the man who is also U.S. Supreme Commander for the Far East, quite properly preoccupied with his own country's military interests throughout that area, forced to live a double life as UN Supreme Commander, in which role he was not supposed, for example, to give so much as a thought to Formosa, much less make a visit there to Chiang Kai-shek, whose existence is not recognized by many of his UN principals.

Commander and Committee

It must have been a maddening situation for a man as imperious as MacArthur. But that was not even the worst. Let Herbert Morrison continue: "Consultations among Britain, the United States and other members of the UN regarding the crossing of the 38th Parallel began in February. They are still continuing, and an announcement of UN policy will be issued as soon as it has been agreed upon."

As soon as it has been agreed—and here we are past the middle of April! How must a commander in the field, noted for bold and sweeping moves and the most careful conservation of the lives of his men, facing an enemy carrying out a great build-up for a new offensive, feel in waiting for months for the decision of a committee before he knows what he will be allowed to do?

As many an American editorialist has stated, the removal of MacArthur still leaves unsettled the question of what the U.S. and the UN are to do about Korea and the Korean War. The wilder Republicans clamor that the Administration is being led by "the yapping yahoos of the British Socialist Government" and the "squeaking little allies in the UN" towards a Far Eastern Munich, and point in confirmation to the extremely ill-timed release of British proposals that Communist China should be invited to participate in the negotiations for a Japanese treaty and that Formosa should be returned to China—meaning Mao's China—according to the Cairo and Potsdam agreements.

"Avoid War, Not Start One"

Truman has reaffirmed in his radio speech that the United States "will carry on the fight in Korea with vigor and determination in an effort to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion." But the Administration's overriding aim is *"to avoid the spread of the conflict."*

"It would be tragically wrong for us to take the initiative in extending the war." If MacArthur's advice were to be followed, and the bombing of Manchuria and the landing of Chinese Nationalist troops on the mainland undertaken, "we would have brought about the exact situation we

THE *"little scrapper" finally rose up and reasserted Presidential authority over frank military insubordination.*

are trying to prevent." "We are trying to prevent a world war—not to start one."

"What would suit the ambitions of the Kremlin better than for our military forces to be committed to a full-scale war with Red China?"

This brings up an aspect of the MacArthur dismissal which the president's opponents have either ignored, or scorned in a most disturbing manner: the feeling of the United States' allies in the Atlantic Pact and the UN towards General MacArthur's activities. Some of the wilder editorialists have referred to "the yapping yahoos of the British Socialist Government" and "our squeaking allies in the UN", as demanding MacArthur's scalp in an effort to put over a "Far Eastern Munich."

But it is the earnest view of the Administration and its chief military advisers Marshall, Eisenhower and Bradley, that the U.S. needs as many allies as possible in this great world struggle.

One has to go to Europe to realize how nearly unanimously the press and public of the Atlantic Pact countries regard MacArthur as a dangerous jingo who may in the end drag them all into a general war—and one which would see the main strength of the U.S. committed to Asia.

But unfortunately the Europeans express a probably unjustified hope that MacArthur's removal will ensure peace negotiations, just as they show a readiness to throw in Formosa and take the Chinese Communists into the UN, thus fanning the cry of "appeasement!" in the United States. For actually there is little reason to believe that Peking will now be ready to negotiate a peace in Korea in harmony with UN objectives there, or accept anything but a "deal which would in effect be a Far Eastern Munich. American opinion certainly will not agree to that.

SO IT LOOKS as though we are in for a long and bitter controversy, within the United States and between the U.S. and her allies, on just what to do in Korea and the Far East. Nothing has been settled by the removal of MacArthur except the reassertion of civilian authority. *There is still no policy for ending the war in Korea.*

Another big enemy offensive is expected shortly, and from all indications it will be supported by Chinese airpower, being steadily built up by Soviet Russia on Manchurian bases. The military argument for striking at these bases may become irresistible; and then the clamor for applying the full MacArthur formula for reaching a decision with China by landing Nationalist troops, supporting guerrillas, blockading her coasts and bombing her industries, would increase.

It could be that the MacArthur policies will yet prevail. But who knows whether they would actually bring a decision with China, or lead as Truman fears into "limited" and then general hostilities with Soviet Russia? MacArthur told a recent interviewer that he was confident that Russia would not come in; but he was confident last fall that China would not come in. The prevailing view in the Pentagon, State Department and White House is that it would please the Kremlin only too well to see the U.S. deeply mired in Asia.

One may concede General MacArthur not only the right but the duty to urge a change of government policy, if he feels so strongly about it. But surely, the dignified, proper and patriotic procedure would have been to resign his command and urge the change of policy as a civilian. Perhaps, with his unrestrained ego, he already sees himself as his country's greatest martyr—and its greatest president.

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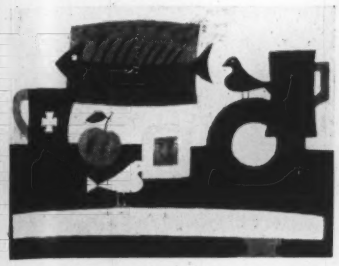
LETTERS

Black and Tan

IT BEING Sunday, and having just returned from my Sunday Devotion, I sat down for a few moments to peruse your excellent magazine, and therein discovered a reference to my canvas "Black and Tan" which is part of the OSA Annual at the Art Gallery of Toronto (SN, April 3). Having of my charity, until now, ignored the remarks of a Toronto MPP on the matter, I feel moved to point out one or two things. I have been wondering ever since my picture was first accused of containing "anti-Christion symbolism" just how far away from the truth can a Member of Parliament be?



For your amusement, it happens that the picture in question was inspired by thoughts relative to the Penitential Season just past. Being an Anglican and having tried to keep a good Lent with its many Fast Days, I found myself meditating on the subject of meatless meals in which such purple seasons abound.

I used the remains of such a meal for my composition, an empty pitcher of wine (suggested by a cross on the shape, because some Religious Orders still specialize in its crafting—a worthy practice), an almost consumed fish, a water pitcher, two empty plates, an apple (uneaten because I don't like uncooked apples), and two birds. The birds (meat) being alive are not part of the meal—adding a prophetic touch, a suggestion of better things to come, perhaps the Easter Feast. They all find unity on the dining-room table. The predominance of black in the picture has, of course, its proper liturgical association. By coincidence, the title, too, as well as describing the color scheme has other associations well known to pious Irishmen, if by nobody else.

So you see, what has been wilfully called "anti-Christian" is to the contrary a subtle (and I am afraid perhaps too subtle for one MPP) and friendly comment on the universal Catholic practice of Fasting and Abstinence to which this humble layman most wholeheartedly subscribes.

SYDNEY H. WATSON, OSA
Toronto, Ont.

Stock-Selling

YOUR article titled "Crooks in Canada," (SN, April 10) seems to imply that (a) all dealers who sell stocks by telephone are crooks and (b) all stocks sold by such dealers are "worthless or near worthless."

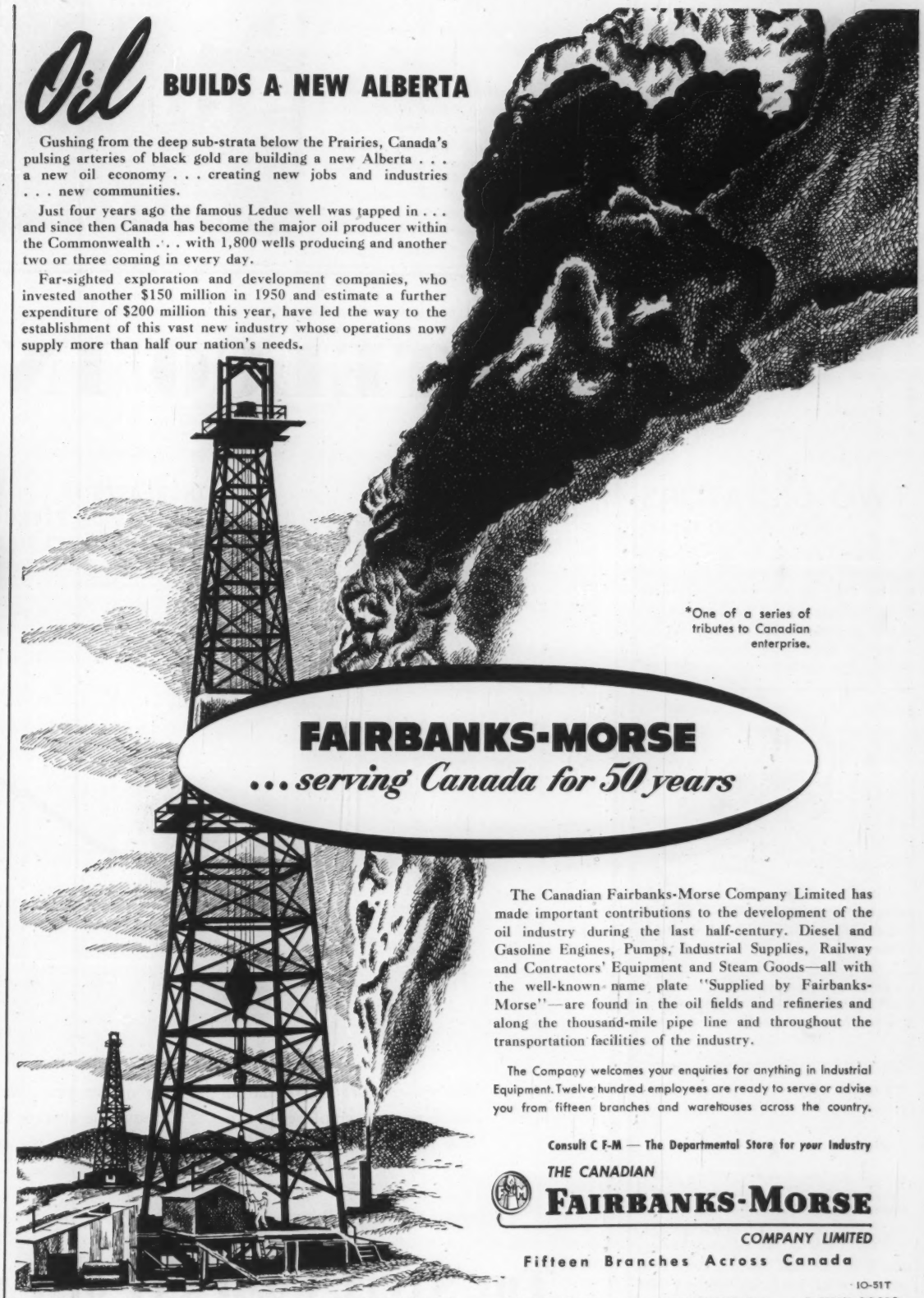
Could it be that this article was

Oil BUILDS A NEW ALBERTA

Gushing from the deep sub-strata below the Prairies, Canada's pulsing arteries of black gold are building a new Alberta . . . a new oil economy . . . creating new jobs and industries . . . new communities.

Just four years ago the famous Leduc well was tapped in . . . and since then Canada has become the major oil producer within the Commonwealth . . . with 1,800 wells producing and another two or three coming in every day.

Far-sighted exploration and development companies, who invested another $150 million in 1950 and estimate a further expenditure of $200 million this year, have led the way to the establishment of this vast new industry whose operations now supply more than half our nation's needs.



*One of a series of tributes to Canadian enterprise.

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The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited has made important contributions to the development of the oil industry during the last half-century. Diesel and Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Industrial Supplies, Railway and Contractors' Equipment and Steam Goods—all with the well-known name plate "Supplied by Fairbanks-Morse"—are found in the oil fields and refineries and along the thousand-mile pipe line and throughout the transportation facilities of the industry.

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Toronto, Ont. D. S. MORSE

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TWO DICTATORS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

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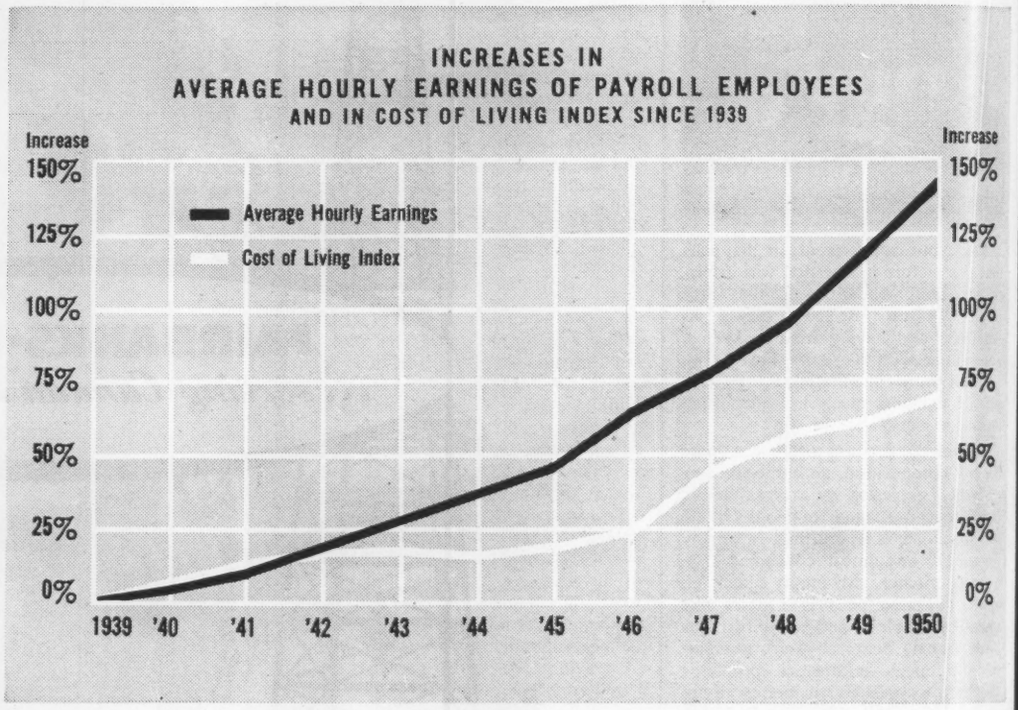
STELCO IN 1950



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(A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.)

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1949

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RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1951.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

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But Uproar Has Nothing to Do with Religion

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The answer is that these surpluses

STELCO THE MARK OF QUALITY

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	1950	1949
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 3,204,638	$ 3,191,334
Deposit with trust company	1,500,000	1,500,000
Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities (market value December 31, 1950, $26,405,000; 1949, $11,945,000)	26,404,034	11,750,901
Due from employees on Dominion of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	1,071,181	568,115
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	16,161,784	13,921,295
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	23,631,938	23,300,401
	$ 71,973,575	$ 54,232,046
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interests in coal mining properties, and investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 9,175,731	$ 6,025,362
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$113,689,338	$111,213,697
Less: Depreciation reserve	67,680,896	60,798,628
	$ 46,008,442	$ 50,415,069
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 266,399	$ 106,439
	$127,424,147	$110,778,916

Approved on behalf of the Board,
K. H. McMASTER
H. G. HILTON } Directors.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES	1950	1949
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 8,441,571	$ 6,618,655
Provision for income and other taxes, less paid on account	8,770,139	5,249,312
Unclaimed dividends	5,122	5,093
Dividends payable February 1, following year:		
On Preference shares	259,852	194,889
On Ordinary shares	460,000	345,000
Extra distribution to shareholders payable February 1, following year	1,079,778	719,852
Serial notes payable during the following year	914,780	575,300
	$ 19,931,242	$ 13,708,101
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking Fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 19,627,000	$ 20,000,000
Serial notes payable in annual instalments to April 17, 1955 (maturities payable following year included in Current Liabilities)	2,066,470	1,223,750
	$ 21,693,470	$ 21,223,750
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 4,171,567	$ 4,243,699
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized★ / Issued★		
2,000,000 / 1,299,260 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)—par value $5 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
3,000,000 / 2,300,000 Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
	$ 17,996,300	$ 17,996,300
EARNED SURPLUS—Earnings retained for use in the business	$ 61,042,895	$ 51,018,393
	$127,424,147	$110,778,916

★After subdivision of shares five for one, as provided for in Supplementary Letters Patent dated March 1, 1950.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1949

	1950	1949
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 14,387,750	$ 10,467,585
Add Net income from securities and profit from sales	208,452	88,271
	$ 14,596,202	$ 10,555,856
Deduct Interest on funded debt	612,514	588,426
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 13,983,688	$ 9,967,430

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year;

	1950	1949
Provision for depreciation (including special depreciation)	$ 7,574,828	$5,935,128
Provision for income taxes	11,783,233	6,937,210
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	1,200,000	1,150,000
Directors' fees	18,000	18,000
Remuneration of executive officers	319,700	273,100
Legal expenses	20,755	15,940

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1949

	1950	1949
Balance at beginning of year	$ 51,018,393	$ 43,930,371
Add Net profit for the year	13,983,688	9,967,430
	$ 65,002,081	$ 53,897,801
Deduct Dividends declared at the rate of 80c per share for 1950 and 60c per share for 1949★ Preference shares	$ 1,039,408	$ 779,556
Ordinary shares	1,840,000	1,380,000
Extra distribution of 30c per share for 1950 and 20c per share for 1949 on Preference and Ordinary shares payable February 1, following year★	1,079,778	719,852
	$ 3,959,186	$ 2,879,408
Balance at end of year	$ 61,042,895	$ 51,018,393

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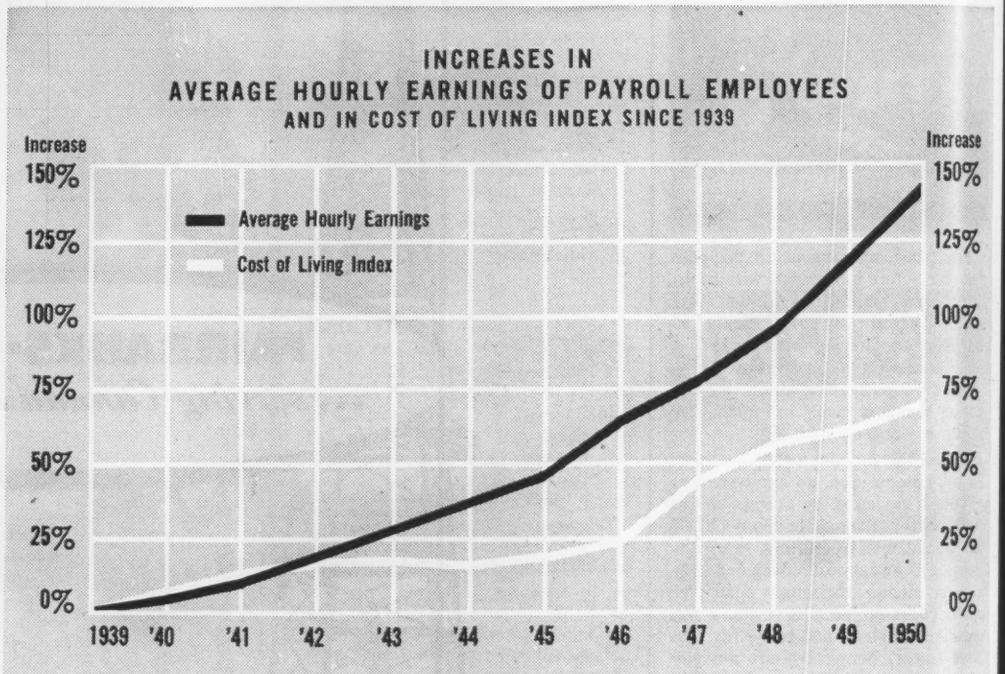

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Cash on hand and in banks	$ 3,204,638	$ 3,191,334
Deposit with trust company	1,500,000	1,500,000
Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities (market value December 31, 1950, $26,405,000; 1949, $11,945,000)	26,404,034	11,750,901
Due from employees on Dominion of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	1,071,181	568,115
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	16,161,784	13,921,295
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	23,631,938	23,300,401
	$ 71,973,575	$ 54,232,046
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interests in coal mining properties, and investments in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 9,175,731	$ 6,025,362
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$113,689,338	$111,213,697
Less: Depreciation reserve	67,680,896	60,798,628
	$ 46,008,442	$ 50,415,069
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 266,399	$ 106,439
	$127,424,147	$110,778,916

Approved on behalf of the Board,
R. H. McMASTER }
H. G. HILTON } Directors.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES	1950	1949
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 8,441,571	$ 6,618,655
Provision for income and other taxes, less paid on account	8,770,139	5,249,312
Unclaimed dividends	5,122	5,093
Dividends payable February 1, following year:		
On Preference shares	259,852	194,889
On Ordinary shares	460,000	345,000
Extra distribution to shareholders payable February 1, following year	1,079,778	719,852
Serial notes payable during the following year	914,780	575,300
	$ 19,931,242	$ 13,708,101
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking Fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 19,627,000	$ 20,000,000
Serial notes payable in annual instalments to April 17, 1955 (maturities payable following year included in Current Liabilities)	2,066,470	1,223,750
	$ 21,693,470	$ 21,223,750
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 4,171,567	$ 4,243,699
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673
CAPITAL STOCK		
Authorized★ / Issued★		
2,000,000 / 1,299,260 7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)—par value $5 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
3,000,000 / 2,300,000 Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
	$ 17,996,300	$ 17,996,300
EARNED SURPLUS—Earnings retained for use in the business	$ 61,042,895	$ 51,018,393
	$127,424,147	$110,778,916

★After subdivision of shares five for one, as provided for in Supplementary Letters Patent dated March 1, 1950.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1949

	1950	1949
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 14,387,750	$ 10,467,585
Add Net income from securities and profit from sales	208,452	88,271
	$ 14,596,202	$ 10,555,856
Deduct Interest on funded debt	612,514	588,426
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 13,983,688	$ 9,967,430

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year;

	1950	1949
Provision for depreciation (including special depreciation)	$ 7,574,828	$5,935,128
Provision for income taxes	11,783,233	6,937,210
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	1,200,000	1,150,000
Directors' fees	18,000	18,000
Remuneration of executive officers	319,700	273,100
Legal expenses	20,755	15,940

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1950 AND 1949

	1950	1949
Balance at beginning of year	$ 51,018,393	$ 43,930,371
Add Net profit for the year	13,983,688	9,967,430
	$ 65,002,081	$ 53,897,801
Deduct Dividends declared at the rate of 80c per share for 1950 and 60c per share for 1949★ Preference shares	$ 1,039,408	$ 779,556
Ordinary shares	1,840,000	1,380,000
Extra distribution of 30c per share for 1950 and 20c per share for 1949 on Preference and Ordinary shares payable February 1, following year★	1,079,778	719,852
	$ 3,959,186	$ 2,879,408
Balance at end of year	$ 61,042,895	$ 51,018,393

★After subdivision of shares five for one, as provided for in Supplementary Letters Patent dated March 1, 1950.

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—Vicky in London News-Chronicle

TORY "PRAYERS" *and strategy: "Once more, my friends, unto the breach!"*

existed only on paper. The cost of services rendered to other Government Departments, a little matter of £16,000,000—was counted as earned, but not paid.

Before the war these other departments used to pay their bill, which showed in their accounts and probably made them a good deal more economical in their use of Post Office services. Now they don't.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Ness Edwards, has just had to break it to the House of Commons and the public that Post Office charges for many services will have to go up. And the century-old penny post is no more.

—*P.O'D.*

OUT OF THE WATER
comes power to turn night into day . . . to cook your food . . . to wash your clothes. And just as important, electric power keeps the wheels of industry producing stoves, washing machines, refrigerators, cars and other things that make life comfortable and good.
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MEDICINE

DEDICATED MEDICOS

THERE'S one professional society that's doing its bit to keep Canadian scholars in Canada — the National Cancer Institute. Through its extensive fellowship program, the Institute has invested $1,250,000 in scientific investigation of the appalling disease. More than $350,000 a year has gone into the struggle, of which approximately half goes to staff the 80-odd projects now under way at 14 universities and centres across Canada.

Apart from these active projects, the Institute also has invested some $37,000 in a dozen young men and women annually, if these show promise of becoming tomorrow's leaders of research. These grants rise to senior fellowship level, $4,500 a year, and usually continue for four or five years, during which the recipient is free to study and prepare for senior university posts. At this point, too, the grantees become eligible to assume leadership of research projects.

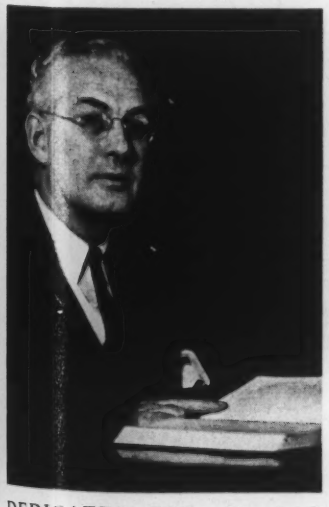
A substantial portion of the funds go to universities for equipment, supplies, maintenance and personnel. The projects are directed by professors whose salaries are paid by the university. Future leaders may work under them. Applications are screened by advisory committee of the National Research Council headed by Dr. J. B. Collip, Dean of Medicine at the University of Western Ontario.

Coordinated Program

The result of these steps is that Canada's cancer research program is well coordinated and makes most effective use of available trained manpower. Funds for the Institute's grants, fellowships and other undertakings (a tumor registry, of value in diagnosis and teaching; a department of records and statistics which represents Canada in the cancer work of the UN World Health Organization; committees inquiring into various aspects of cancer research, diagnosis and treatment); all these are derived from its affiliated organization, the Canadian Cancer Society, and from Federal and Provincial Government grants. About half the Institute's income comes from the Society, via public subscriptions and memberships received largely during the Society's annual campaign in April.

Most of the persons granted fellowships are gaining training in current cancer research projects. For example, Dr. Esther Wong of London, Ont., is working at UWO's department of biochemistry under Dr. R. J. Rossiter; Dr. Alice Gray is working at the University of Toronto's department of physics and anatomy under Dr. J. C. Ireton and Dr. A. W. Ham (a frequent contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT). At Laval University, Dr. L. Berlinquet is working with Professor Roger Gaudry; Dr. R. W. Begg works at the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, under Dr. C. E. Snelling and Dr. W. L. Donahue.

All these scientists are dedicated to the task of controlling the No. 1 killer. The Institute can do no more than make it possible for them to subsist while pursuing the battle. The caliber of all recipients of fellowships is such that they are making a distinct sacrifice, for all of them could make far more money in industrial research, in commercial labs or in private practice. This is the unwritten part of the debt the country owes them.



DEDICATED TOO: *Dr. J. C. Meakins, Montreal, is President of the Canadian Cancer Society.*

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REGINA: Successful Fits and Starts

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The largest women's musical club anywhere in Canada is located in Regina. It has 1,000 members who encourage young musicians, arrange recitals, give scholarships and bring outstanding artists to the city.

Regina and Southern Saskatchewan excel in another field—sports. Regina Roughriders' football club has sparked an interest in football and through the west since the club was organized in 1910. Although it has dominated the Saskatchewan field, the Riders have found the Grey Cup—most elusive.

Scores of Regina hockey players made hockey headlines: Mush March, Johnny Gottselig, Frank Ingram, Dick Irvin, Eddie Wiseman, Murray Armstrong, Scotty Cameron, Grant Warwick, Fernie Flaman, Duncan Fisher, Frank Mario, Bill Folk, Eddie Shore.

Regina is not noted as an industrial or manufacturing city. Its people derive their incomes from wages and salaries through Government offices, both Provincial and Federal, from a large wholesale establishment that serves much of the Province, and from small, privately owned businesses.

Forty-odd miles west of Regina is the city of Moose Jaw. This city has vied with Regina since 1882 in sports, business, the arts and music and in just about every other respect imaginable. A third the size of Regina, Moose Jaw is a much more industrialized city for its size.

Moose Jaw falls just short of Regina's yearly $50 million in produce. Retail and wholesale trade in the city each touch the $15 million mark. Moose Jaw is a bustling railroad centre; 3,000 of its citizens draw wage and salary cheques from the CPR. It is also a mill town where the Robin Hood Mills has one of its largest plants in Canada. Oil refining is another major industry.

Crescent Park, the city's major landmark, was started many years before but the development of the thirties created an eye-catching panaroma that always impresses visitors. Flower beds, trees, lawns, the serpentine on whose waters the majestic white swans drift, provide a restful oasis for strollers.

In those same years, Moose Jaw built a swimming pool where people could swim in warm salt water, brought up from the depths of an old well that had been unsuccessfully drilled years before.

At Moose Jaw, too, is the only wild animal park in the Province, set up after the donation of the land by J. R. Green, one of the city's pioneer farmers. Each year, the park caters to 10,000 visitors.

Moose Jaw, with 26,000 people, claims the highest British racial origin for its people, of any city in Canada —90.7 per cent.

Further to the west is the thriving city of Swift Current since its people traipsed off each summer to fairs and exhibitions at Regina and Moose Jaw. Swift Current countered with its own attraction for July 1 that has rated more than ordinary success. "Frontier Days" which features cowboy sports has often drawn 30,000 people a day.

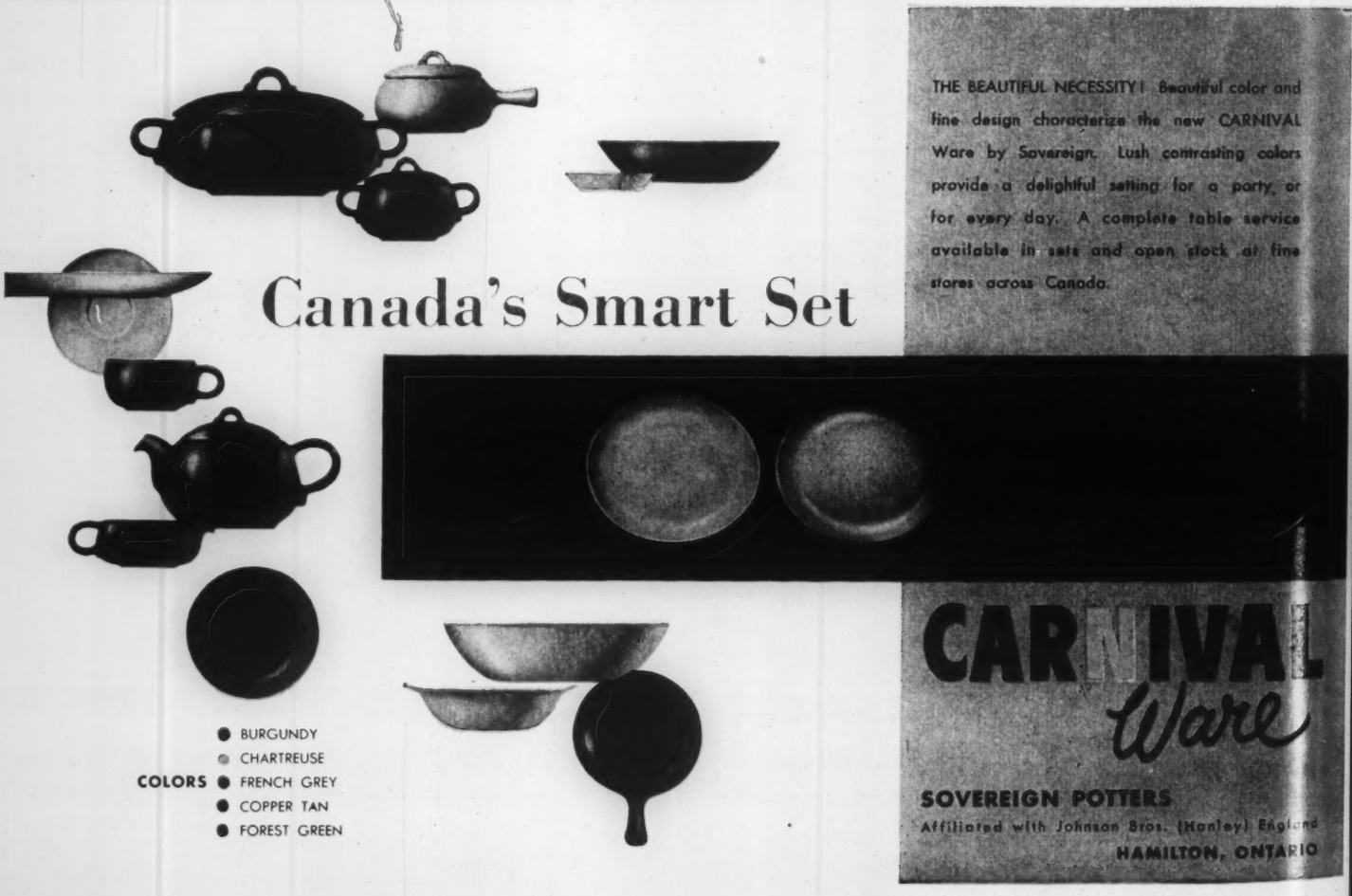
The Dominion Experimental Farm there is one of the most important in Canada in the study of drouth and related problems. The work of the station has changed dry-land farming practices and brought greater security to those who farm under semi-arid conditions. Another station at Indian Head, east of Regina, specializes in tree culture and has been directly instrumental in the planting of millions of trees and shrubs on prairie farms.

Since 1918 the market for horses has been narrowing as farms have become mechanized. By 1944 there was a surplus of 300,000 horses in the west. This has resulted in Canadian Cooperative Processors Ltd. and the horse-packing plant at Swift Current was the result. The plant now slaughters 175 to 200 head a day and the value of the pickled and canned horsemeat is $9 million annually. It is sold in Europe to meat-short countries.

In Swift Current area, the Provin-

—Regina Leader Post

COWBOY SPORTS *are feature of Swift Current's "Frontier Days" celebration. The cowpoke is "decorating" the steer, i.e. putting a ribbon on the horn.*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cial Government set up its first health region where full medical and partial dental services are provided. Residents pay a direct personal tax and a 2.2 mill tax on property for it.

Halfway between Swift Current and Moose Jaw is located the sodium sulphate plant which provides work for 70 people of the town of Chaplin and produces Glauber salts worth $1 million annually.

Saskatchewan people make the most of their water resources, for every lake within reach of a highway or a winding trail, is a summer resort. Reginans of moderate means spend their summer vacations at Regina Beach on the shore of Last Mountain Lake. Hundreds have built summer cottages and commute by car.

QU'APPELLE VALLEY with its crystal clear lakes provide summer recreation for others. The valley is one of the places of which Saskatchewan people boast. This depression in the prairie is believed to have been the original course of the South Saskatchewan River until some upheaval near Elbow changed the flow of the stream through Saskatoon and Prince Albert to join the North Saskatchewan. Now, the lakes in the valley and the stream that connects them eventually empty into the Assiniboine and Lake Winnipeg.

In the southeast is a heavily wooded spot of white poplar and birch where the Carlyle and Kenosee lakes annually attract summer tourists.

In the southwest is a heavily wooded plateau, 2,000 feet high which is now in the process of development as a summer resort. It has been in use now for several years but Cypress Hills is still a rugged spot which attracts holidayers.

The great dam on the South Saskatchewan River (SN, Oct. 10) with power and irrigation potential will become a reality in the near future. Estimated to cost $100 million for dam, power plant and irrigation, it will take 10 years to build. Engineering surveys are about complete.

It will be 210 feet high, one-and-a-half miles long and 2,800 feet thick at its base. Storage capacity will be 6,765,000 acre-feet of water with 3 million acre-feet of that available for irrigation—enough for 500,000 acres. The waters will be backed upstream for 100 miles and the power potential will be 435 million kilowatts.

Here will be power for Saskatchewan cities, towns, farms, for industry, and irrigated land sufficient to rehabilitate 50,000 farmers on dried-out farms in the southwest.

In spite of these heavy activities, however, it is still to the farms that Saskatchewan looks for the backbone of her revenue. The money-making year was 1949 when the farmers' haul from wheat and coarse grain totalled $297 million; bonuses gave them another $116 million. Added to this was another $129 million from livestock and livestock products and $15 million from other products. In 1950 there was an even greater abundance of farm produce: early frosts, however, dropped the grades of wheat.

Saskatchewan has learned to make the most of what it has whether for play or by which to make a living. Farming has changed from the early days. Irrigation will change it further. Power from the Saskatchewan and from the raging rivers of the northland, the development of potential underground wealth will elevate even higher the economy of the provincial region. For prosperity acts like an atomic reaction—and the city that was once based on buffalo bones will be the nucleus.

—Regina Leader Post

REGINA COLLEGE *loses beloved registrar F. E. Wagg at end of term.*

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INTERMISSION

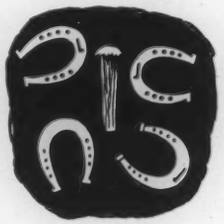
The Senator Comes Back

by Kimball McIlroy

THE Senator was going home, back to the little town where he had been born and which he had left as a boy. He was going back by special train to the band and the banners and the delegation of prominent citizens who would be waiting on the platform. The Senator had achieved success and was going home in style.

In the baggage car of the Senator's train sat two men who had known him as a boy, but who had not seen much of him since he had left town to make a name for himself in the greater world outside. The two men in the baggage car had achieved success in a more modest way. One of them, Fred Aikens, was the baggageman. The other, Tom Walker, was the train's conductor. They were talking about the Senator.

"I remember the day he left," Fred Aikens mused. "I remember it well, because the same day I hired on with the railroad, helping around the station. I shook his hand when he got on the train, and wished him luck. How long ago was that?"



The conductor scratched his head. "Going on forty years, if you can believe it. Closer to forty than thirty. He said he'd come back soon and we'd get together. He never came."

"Next I heard, he'd graduated from law school," Aikens said. "That was the same year I was made assistant stationmaster, and I remember thinking we both were getting up in the world." He shook his head. "I never had any idea he'd go so far."

"IT WAS ten years before I ran into him again," Walker said. "I was conductor on the second section of the Limited and he was a Member up at the provincial capital. He didn't know me, though. I guess a politician meets so many people he just forgets."

Aikens said, "We all sort of thought he'd pay us a visit when he was running for Parliament. He came back to town, all right, but he didn't stop. Train went right through, leaving us all on the platform."

"I was conductor on a regular run by the time he was elected. I used to keep watching to see if he'd ever be on my train again, but I never saw him. Probably he wouldn't have remembered me if he had, but a fellow's always glad to see an old friend, especially one that's getting ahead."

The baggageman nodded. "Seems like a man never grows out of the notion of sharing someone else's glory. As long as he was up there at Ottawa, whenever the conversation would get around to him, I'd pop up with some story about things he'd used to do and say when we were boys together."

"WHEN he was in the Cabinet, and had his name in the papers all the time, I used to overhear people on my train talking about him," the conductor said. "It gave me a funny feeling I never quite got over, like meeting a friend a long way from home."

"It's kind of strange when you stop to think about it," Aikens said, "but Mayor Jones was saying to me only last week that he was one of the most powerful men in the country, outside of the Prime Minister himself, and he would likely be the next Lieutenant-Governor."

"It shows you how far a man can go if he has the knack and sets after it. There's no telling where a man will stop, if he once gets going. You look at us. I guess there's something wrong with us, Fred. Who ever heard of you or me? And look at him. Who *hasn't* heard of him?"

"The band'll be out, and the mayor and council, all waiting to welcome him. Everybody in town will be there, and some from out of town." The baggageman grinned. "We're travelling on the same train, but it's not us they're waiting to meet."

Walker got up lazily and stood stretching, because the train had started to slow down. "You complaining, Fred?" he asked.

"Nope, I'm not complaining." Aikens walked to the door and slid it open. He looked out.

The misty afternoon sun glinted on the brass band instruments and warmed the platform crowded with committeemen and prominent citizens and the idly curious. The goggled engineer, leaning far out of his cab, braked the one-car train to a puffing halt at precisely the proper point along the platform.

The conductor said, "Well, let's get to work."

Breathing hard and sweating, his two old friends carried the Senator to the door of the baggage car, where his fellow-townsmen were waiting to receive him.

All the committeemen and prominent citizens took off their hats.

Appointment with Peter

by Bernice Coffey

—Panda

SIDE WAVES *take an upward direction, give piquant lift to features . . .*

. . . but arrangement is flat and smooth on top. Turn of head shows hair . . .

. . . dressed low in knot of curls and caught with a rhinestone ornament.

ONE of the most important men in the life of a good many women is a soft-spoken individual with thinning blond hair, known as Peter. Peter is a hairdresser who regards hair as a plastic art medium, and treats it with the single-minded and purposeful devotion of the artist. In many quarters he is regarded as top man in his craft in Canada.

Peter is *premier coiffeur* of the large company of hairdressers—men and women—in Elizabeth Arden's luxurious Salon in Simpson's Toronto store. Secret of his popularity with hundreds of loyal clients who book every space on his appointment sheet is that he arranges a woman's hair so attractively, with such seemingly artless simplicity, it looks as though it grew that way.

"Hair is beautiful only when worn simply," he says. "Line is everything . . . in a dress, sculpture, a hair style . . . anything that is aesthetically satisfying. Hair cannot be curled or permanented into shape—it is all in the cutting. And when 'line' is cut into the hair it stays that way no matter what you do with it."

THERE IS very little about the structure and behavior of hair that Peter has not made it his business to find out. This knowledge comes in handy when someone with badly damaged hair comes in and unhappily pleads for help. Women have even arrived with hair that has turned bright green.

The Salon takes a philosophic and helpful attitude toward people who get into cosmetic difficulties. But Peter says, "Hair should be treated as hair—not as steel wool." Commonest reason why hair of many women lacks vitality and pliability is use of over-strong shampoos. When the Salon people want to make difficult or problem hair more amenable they sometimes use an egg shampoo treatment. Two eggs are beaten up with a tablespoonful of cooking rum. "Rub half into the hair, rinse. Then use the rest and rinse again. But be sure the rinse water is cool," they warn. "Otherwise you will have an omelet."

Incidentally, the woman with the paddy green hair probably got that way because she was impatient. She either gave herself, or bullied a hairdresser into giving her a color rinse immediately after a permanent. Permanents leave the hair in a porous condition. Unless a few days elapse between permanent and application of a rinse, a chemical action may set in and produce exotic results.

As befits his position, Peter occupies the No. 1 station in the hushed, pink-walled, glass-enclosed Salon. There is a booth with one wall lined from floor to ceiling by trophies, plaques, medals and certificates he has won in competition with other hairdressers in the United States and Canada. It is here that his pretty young assistant, Rose Hedges, shampoos and prepares the client for Peter's ministrations. Here, too, he gives permanents.

MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, busiest days of the week, he cuts, shampoos and fingerwaves the hair of from 24 to 34 clients a day. While one woman is being shampooed, another is having her hair cut and curled, still another is under the drier in the adjoining room. Latter part of the week, when he does permanents, accounts for fewer clients because a permanent requires about three hours from start to finish. Peter is fond of saying to Rose, "You must have system and know what you are doing", and that probably explains his capacity for work. The fact that he's ambidextrous, too, helps.

Pet aversions are women who cling to a hair style "because when they were 25 someone told them it was becoming". Close behind them are strong-minded women who issue instructions while their hair is being done. Old hands note that by the third or fourth visit the most determined female usually has been talked into letting Peter do it his way.

Like most hairdressers, Peter thinks the best hats are those that show lots of hair. A few seasons ago Gisele, the singing star, took part in one of Simpson's fashion shows and Peter arranged her hair for the event. But there was a sharp battle between him and the millinery department over the hat to be worn by the attractive star. When the dust settled Gisele appeared in a hat designed by Peter—a very becoming hat that showed *lots* of hair. He says, "When you know you're right, you must speak up."

Not all clients are the glossy, well-groomed women who come to the Salon by appointment.

One day Mrs. Helen Brown, Salon manager, received a call from Miss Elsinore Burns. Blind girls trained at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind were extremely proficient at their jobs, but were at a disadvantage in the labor market because of their appearance. Could something be done?

—Panda

HEAD MAN: *"Line is everything."*

Indeed it could. Peter and Mrs. Brown now work with each group of girls as they complete their training. They are shown how to arrange their hair becomingly, how to apply make-up. "Without exception," says Mrs. Brown, "the girls are beautiful. And very conscious of good grooming."

World War II removed Austrian-born Peter Edelmayer from the perfumed environs of the Salon and he became a foreman on fine precision work at Acme Screw & Gear. He was interested in doing his part for the war effort, but didn't miss an opportunity to keep his hand in. Result—girls in his department at Acme were the most smartly coiffed war workers in the land.

Today some of his clients come from as far away as Ottawa and Rochester. One day a woman from South America was followed by another from Yellowknife.

As Peter says, "You must have system and know what you're doing." It's a philosophy that has made him tops among the head men.

—PART 3

Canadians Would Call It HELL!

by Svetlana Gouzenko

IGOR *appeals to sceptical Ottawa editor in movie based on Gouzenko story.*

IN PARTS 1 *and 2 Svetlana Gouzenko has told how, five years after their dramatic flight from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, she and her husband and children now live the Canadian way of life. She has described what "equality" for women means in Soviet terms, how lack of not only necessities but amenities of living has affected the Russian people.*

IN THE APARTMENTS in Russia, one room is as a rule occupied by one family, and sometimes by two. Necessity forces the parents and children to sleep in one room, without any kind of privacy. This often has a bad influence on the moral understanding of the rising generation. The tired people cannot allow themselves the luxury of sleeping a little longer because, with such overcrowding of the apartments, and only one wash basin and four rings on the stove—it is necessary to stand in line.

Indeed, every morning before the closed communal lavatory there are usually several people dancing a regular Khatchaturian *Sabre Dance* from impatience.

It's impossible to put a lot of things into one room besides the necessary beds, table and chairs. Therefore, the need of the population for furniture is not great—they are making it still less—while they are using mainly what they hadn't time to burn as fuel in the first years of the revolution.

No one is thinking of implanting such details of up-bringing as, for example, table manners; many don't even suspect their existence. For instance, to eat a boiled potato requires no particular skill and, actually, it's all the same in which hand you hold the fork, and a knife is a thing rarely used owing to the absence of meat.

ALTER EGO: *Gene Tierney as Mme. Gouzenko.*

Working day of the mother and housewife passes in standing in queues for bread, vegetables. When preparing, in the morning, to go on the queue-crusade for groceries with her shopping bag, she does not know what she will bring—she will get only what is announced on the ration cards, what falls to her share after fights in the queue—she is, in general, not sure that she will bring anything at all home. For a Canadian to imagine what a Moscow food queue is like—he must look at the line-up for new licence plates during the last day of the time limit. Only, to this he must add noise, hubbub and the frequent fights of tired, nervous, hungry people.

Here in Canada everything is done differently—humanely. A young girl goes to work where she wants to, gets married—new cares and responsibilities arise, the home and family—she will work at home. Everything adjusts itself of its own accord, quietly and naturally. Housework, and there is a lot of it—but pleasant and not too heavy. There are so many inventions to lighten the work of the housewife, which there aren't and probably never will be in Russia.

To keep your house sparkling clean there are soap flakes, all kinds of wax, cleansing-powder and liquid, and brushes and, miracle of miracles—the vacuum cleaner!

ALL THIS is unknown to the Russian woman. Cleaning for her means hot water and elbow grease. All cleansing-powders there are substituted by the powder from a grated brick.

Laundry day. It is easy here. The great majority of Canadian families have washing machines, even on the farms. In Russia the housewife washes by hand.

Such a trifle as clothesline pulleys arouses the enthusiasm of the newly arrived Russian woman, as if it were the height of science and technique.

To keep her family healthy the Canadian housewife prepares good and tasty food. She worries, not only about the calories and vitamins, but how nice it will look on the table. In this she has the aid of all kinds of cook books, and mainly, she has at her disposal—a store full of provisions.

A particularly fastidious housewife will, in addition, decorate her table with flowers. Flowers! How happy the Canadian housewife should be—the pleasure of tending flowers, of decorating her home with them, the lawn around the house, of pinning them to her dress or hat on a gala occasion—this is accessible to her. Whereas many millions of Russian women are completely deprived of this pleasure; to them "flowers" is a word in the dictionary, without smell or color.

When, on my arrival in Canada, Igor and I took a walk along the streets of Ottawa for the first time two things astonished us more than anything: the look of the people—straight, open, without any sign of oppression or fear—and the flowers, the abundance of them. They were everywhere—along the paths, in windows, on verandas and even creeping up the walls of the houses.

The abundance of ready-to-serve products lightens the work of the housewife. In Russia the existence of canned baby foods is unknown; nobody knows how to make preserves.

FAMILY LIFE in Russia is being destroyed because the members of the family seldom see each other, all come home at different times and often the father sees his children for weeks on end only while they are asleep.

To many this may appear surprising. What kind of work are these people engaged in if such tremendous quantities of the necessities of life are not being produced in the country? Millions of people are working in plants having only numbers, and under fear of having to answer to the branch of the NKVD, do not talk about the nature of their work, even with members of their own families. The country is working for war. The efforts of the best scientists, technicians, all the productive forces of the country are directed, not at improving the life of the people, but at the destruction of it in other countries.

AT A TIME when the standard of living of the population is lagging a hundred years behind that of other nations the Soviet military machine is constantly maintained on a modern level.

The army is kept in a privileged position in comparison to the rest of the population. A young man called up to the army is well fed, clothed. But here the privilege of the army ends. The soldiers are trained under the most ruthless conditions—with the use of live shells and—as a rule—with real casualties.

The inhuman discipline introduced into the Soviet army may, it seems to me, prove to be not

the strength but the weakness of this army in a future war. Just as a tightly stretched fiddle string breaks with pressure—so, at a moment of general tension, can the patience of the Russian, dressed in a military uniform, break.

The Soviet Government is trying to introduce military discipline, not confined to the army, but in all fields of civilian life. Nor do people of creative talent escape this. In his ordinary work an artist may make a mistake — for which he may lose his head.

I know of one incident, when a sculptor was arrested for his work—a bust of Stalin with a child offering him flowers. Through some kind of a turn of the bust one detail of the bouquet looked like a *fico* — a thumb thrust between two fingers in a scornful gesture—and directed at Stalin's nose. (At least, that is how it appeared to the censors.) The sculptor disappeared, and a month later so did his family. Who would risk finding out where they are?

Soviet propaganda blares about the great heights attained by Soviet medicine and the impossibility for medicine to make progress in capitalist countries. In capitalist countries, says the propaganda, doctors spend more time caring for sick people than in extending their own learning. We became convinced of the complete reverse of that picture. The material poverty of Soviet Russia doesn't give her medicine a chance to develop. An appendectomy is performed without anaesthetics. The practice of dentistry is in a decadent condition. There is no X-ray, no freezing, no cement for fillings. A dentist has forceps for pulling teeth, and strong biceps.

A young lady dentist pulled a tooth for my father without freezing. Bracing herself with feet and hands against the chair, she was highly indignant over his groans. After a half-hour's work the tooth was pulled together with part of the jawbone which had got jammed between the pincer-like roots.

It is from such apparently trifling, but at times very painful, details that the life of the Soviet person is made up. As a whole they create what any Canadian would call — hell. To many Russians who have forgotten what human living means, and especially to the young people born under such conditions—everything appears to be normal, although difficult.

As soon as we arrived in Canada we began to see clearly where there is life, and where there is grovelling. Our children are living a normal life in a Canadian family, they have their holidays, their working days at school and on Sundays they sing with gladness in the Church.

Life is pleasant in work and repose, in success and some failures. I am glad that we were able to give our children this simple and precious life, free from all oppression from above, with broad opportunities in all fields.

I am proud to be a Canadian.

Women of the Week:

"Where's the Manager?"

by Margaret Ness

YOU don't have to be a lumberjack to sell lumber. You can be a Jill. There aren't many women in this business but SN recently met two—Eve Dodge of Toronto who is, as far as she knows, the only woman manager of a wholesale lumber division, and Maxine McIver, manager of a retail branch in Matheson, Ont.

Eve just happened to get into lumber; joined the Hill-Clark-Francis firm in their New Liskeard head office as a three-way part-time helper-switchboard, stenographic and filing. Maxine was born into lumber, so to speak. Her father is Secretary-Treasurer of the Haileybury Lumber Company and manages the home branch. Maxine started out to be a teacher; graduated in Modern History and Literature from the University of Toronto in 1949; married the next year.

—Jim Lynch

TIMBER: *Maxine McIver (l), and Eve Dodge manage lumber branches.*

But summers—and one whole year out from University—Maxine worked with her father's company. "You get interested in lumber," she said. And the upshot was that her father took her in hand. ("He was a stern boss and wouldn't tolerate mistakes.") Today Maxine can calculate the exact amount of lumber needed for a home.

Eve Dodge was born in Arthur, Ont., and loves the country. So she lives in Newmarket winters, and at Keswick in the summers, and commutes to Toronto. To people who take a dim view of the time involved, she points out that it's less than an hour's drive in the mornings from Newmarket and a little over at nights.

At Newmarket she has her hunter "Killarney" and belongs to the Toronto and North York Hunt. And her other hobby is roses. She just started a couple of years ago, now has about 100 bushes.

Maxine McIver was born in Cobalt but the family moved to Haileybury shortly after. She's an ardent curler and likes cooking. "Dream Cake" is her favorite recipe: shortbread bottom, egg and sugar meringue top with almonds spaced over it.

Her husband is industrial relations officer with the Munro mines. These mines boosted Matheson from the road sign population of 401 to an approximate 1,000; have made the McIvers homeless, in spite of all Maxine's lumber round about.

Both girls are tall: Eve tops Maxine's 5' 8" by a quarter inch. Both prefer suits, although Eve wears slacks mostly for her job. Both find that men are ready to accept them, once the surprise has worn off. Most men coming into the office and finding a woman there, ask, "Where's the manager?" And Eve caused quite a flurry last year when she became a manager, by appearing at the hitherto-all-male monthly luncheon of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Assoc'n.

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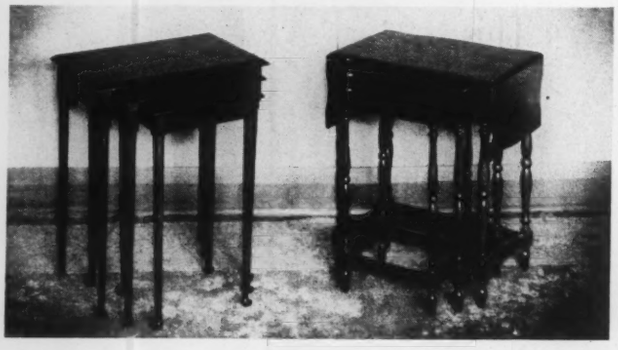

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Concerning Food:

Something Sweet

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

A DELECTABLE pie for dessert can easily captivate friends and family and run up your rating as a cook. Whether you use today's packaged pastry mix or make your own pastry from scratch it's relatively easy to produce a good crust — the keynote of your masterpiece. Pie fillings are imaginative and tantalizing particularly the deep fluffy chiffon pies so subtly flavored.

Here's a recipe which we've given before but it's a classic among pies and it bears repeating. From New Orleans way comes the Black Bottom Pie designed to keep company with epicurean foods.

—Frances Barton

STRAWBERRY AND COCONUT *in a 3-layer pie.*

Black Bottom Pie

1½ cups crisp ginger cooky crumbs
½ cup melted butter

To cooky crumbs add butter and blend well. Pat into a 9" pie tin, bottom and sides, pressing flat and firm. Bake at 325°F for 10 mins. Let cool.

Basic Filling:

1 tbsp. (1 envelope) gelatine
4 tbsp. cold water

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

Brain-Teaser:

At Cross Purposes

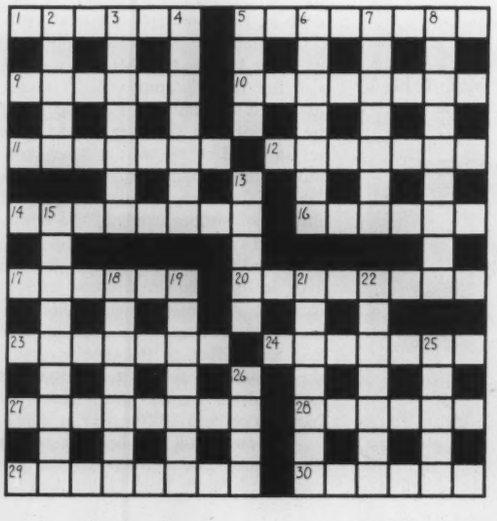
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Collar this by the throat. (6)
5. Where Harold fought a 30 battle. (8)
9. 28 and 20. Damage + indignity. (6,6,2,6)
10. Spelling, perhaps. (8)
11. Waste time on corn? (7)
12. 6, 3, 50. (7)
14. A very fine boy, we presume. (8)
16. 2 and 23. Don't tell a soul you're bald! (4,2,5,4,3)
17. A cheap roughneck. (6)
20. See 9.
23. See 16.
24. The sister of the author of "The Cloister and the Hearth"? (7)
27. If it's this secret 16, 2, 23 of brass. (8)
28. See 9.
29. Vera, the egg and I, well scrambled. (8)
30. See 5 across. (6)

DOWN

2. See 16.
3. He makes a start in Wagnerian opera. (7)
4. Something laid up in nuts. (7)
5. Cough like an old horse. (4)
6. The Captain of "The Pinafore" was "hardly ever". (7)
7. See 8. (7)
8. This Venetian, if tipped, might 7 his fate in a canal. (9)
13. Flies made 3 turn tail in an initial Gilbert and Sullivan appearance. (5)
15. Trying again? (9)
18. Leather worker joins Ives in print. (7)
19. Manatee issue. (7)
21. The early success of G.B.S.? (7)
22. One expects them to be just, sir. (7)
25. Being tired when rising appears to be nothing to the French. (3,2)
26. A novel dual personality, parked in London. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 33 and 21. Women and children first
5. See 3
10. Eager
11. Parachute
12. Tin foil
14. Prevent
15, 22 and 29. Stop, look and listen
16. Screw
18. Bald
20. Loin
21. See 1 across
22. See 15
26. Peacock
28. Protest 29. See 15
30. Reach 32. Danger
33. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Wreaths
2. Mug
3 and 5. Narrow escape
4. Nepal
6. Sucker
7. Amuse 8. Ejected
9. Trippers 13. Naomi
17. Crickets 19. Above
20. Lapland 23. Kitchen
24. Police 25. Corral
27. Auden 28. Punch (1561)
31. Air

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

1¾ cups milk
1 tbsp. cornstarch
½ cup sugar
pinch salt
4 egg yolks

Soak gelatine in cold water. Scald milk in double boiler. Beat egg yolks, add sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add small amount of hot milk to egg mixture, combine and return to hot milk, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water until custard thickens and will coat a silver spoon. Stir in softened gelatine until dissolved. Remove from heat. Divide custard into two parts.

Chocolate Layer:

To one-half the custard (about 1 cup) add 2 squares unsweetened chocolate melted and 1 tsp. vanilla. Beat with rotary beater until smooth. While hot dip (don't pour) carefully into prepared crust.

Rum-Flavored Layer:

Let remaining half of custard cool.

4 egg whites
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
½ cup sugar
1 tbsp. rum

Beat egg whites and cream of tartar until stiff, add sugar gradually. Fold into cooled custard and add the rum. Spread carefully over chocolate layer. Chill pie thoroughly overnight if desired. Before serving whip 1 cup heavy cream and sweeten with 2 tbsp. icing sugar and spread over pie. Sprinkle with grated semi-sweet or bitter chocolate.

Coconut Strawberry Cream Pie

This is a three layer pie and one which makes use of some magic products from the food processing industry.

1 baked 9" pastry shell
1 package prepared vanilla pudding
2 cups milk
1 pacakage sweetened frozen strawberries (any berry will do)
1 tbsp. cornstarch
2/3 cup heavy cream, whipped
¾ cup shredded coconut

Make up pudding mix as directed on label with milk. Cool for about 5 minutes, and pour into baked shell (cool). Let cool.

Heat frozen strawberries in saucepan over moderate heat and bring to a gentle boil. Mix cornstarch smooth with a little cold water and stir into strawberries. Cook until thickened and smooth. Spread over top of cooled cream filling *at once*. Chill pie.

When ready to serve whip cream, sweeten with 1 tbsp. sugar and spread over pie. Sprinkle with coconut.

An attractive topping and garnish does wonders for any one crust pie. French Meringue is a good substitute for whipping cream. It's a version of Seven-Minute Icing and requires no baking so can be used on pies with gelatine filling.

French Meringue

1 egg white
1/3 cup sugar
1/3 cup corn syrup
2 tbsp. water
pinch of salt
½ tsp. vanilla

Combine all ingredients except vanilla in top part of double boiler and beat with rotary beater or electric mixer until well blended. Place over rapidly boiling water and cook beating constantly until mixture stands in peaks (5-7 minutes). Remove from hot water and add vanilla. Beat until very stiff. Enough for 9" or 10" pie or top and sides of 8" square cake.

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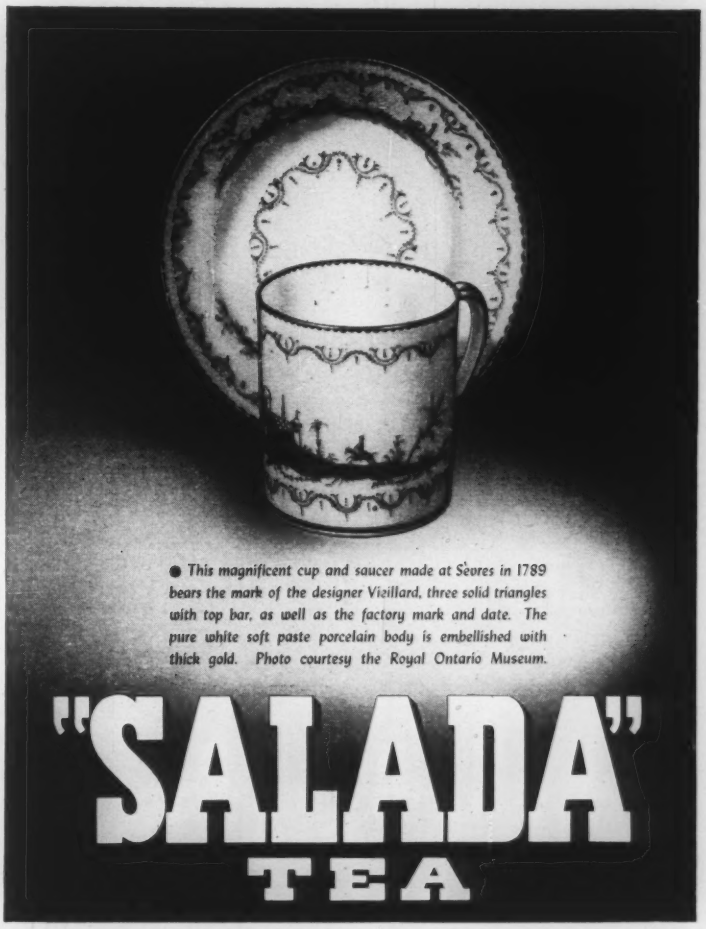

● *This magnificent cup and saucer made at Sèvres in 1789 bears the mark of the designer Vieillard, three solid triangles with top bar, as well as the factory mark and date. The pure white soft paste porcelain body is embellished with thick gold. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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Distaff:

IN THE RUNNING

THERE'S a chance she may be top Dominion dramatist! **Yvette Naubert** of Montreal writes radio plays for "Les Nouveautes Dramatiques" heard over CBC Montreal every week. In 1948 she took a flyer into legitimate drama and won second prize with a one-act play, "Ames Captives" in the competition sponsored by *Les Amis de l'Art*. In the regional festival in Montreal this year, the French group of the Montreal Repertory Theatre entered her play; won the Canadian award. So this makes Yvette eligible for the Sir Barry Jackson Trophy, given to the best Canadian play in all the regional festivals across Canada.

—Larose
YVETTE NAUBERT

■ Acadia University, Wolfville, NS, should be proud of **Iona Claire Killam** of Yarmouth, NS, and **Katherine Livingstone** of Charlottetown, PEI. Iona, a Biology graduate (BSc), has been awarded a $900 Fellowship to Radcliffe College, and a Teaching Fellowship of $800 at Harvard. (Both are at Cambridge, Mass.)

Katherine, majoring in biology, too, has been awarded a $600 research bursary and a $450 scholarship to cover a summer of Marine biology research at Wood's Hole, Cape Cod.

■ A sister team won the Saskatchewan Junior Poultry competition and will represent the province at next Fall's Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. They are **Shirley** and **Ivale McKenzie** of Colonsay.

■ It's quite a thrill to see your own play win a competition. It happened to **Dora Conover** of Toronto recently. The Grimsby Players' Guild entered her "To Each Generation" in the third annual festival of the Niagara Peninsula Drama League and won the trophy for the best presentation of a Canadian play.

■ Newly appointed Director of Junior Red Cross for Saskatchewan is **Hazel Lawrence**. She transfers from Alberta where for three years she's been a field worker.

■ Another Westerner has come into the Toronto book-publishing field. **Beverly Gray** is now on the staff of British Book Service to promote their medical and educational books; was on the Calgary *Herald*, doing a daily column and book reviews.

■ She's entitled to write RLSS after her name now, is **Catherine Lund** of Toronto. And it means? That she's received her diploma from the Royal Life Saving Society of England, one of the few Canadians to win the award. It's one of the highest swimming degrees there is and the tests are tough.

■ Reelected President of the Manitoba Registered Music Teachers' Association is **Mrs. B. Violet Isfeld** of Winnipeg.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Consumer Take Nothing

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"YOU'VE just smoked up two cents' worth of tobacco," Miss A. pointed out rebukingly as I stubbed my cigarette.

"It isn't two cents yet," I said, "The price of cigarettes is holding at 36 cents until the surplus stocks are used up. That means I must smoke as many cigarettes as possible until I am asked to absorb the increase on the government sales tax. In other words I actually save three cents on every package, and every saving helps to decrease inflation."

"You won't be able to when the surplus is absorbed," Miss A. said and I said in that case I would probably just absorb the sales-tax.

"As I figure it out, the extra three cents is really less than a cent and a half in pre-inflationary currency," I said. "This brings it down to a cent and a half increase. Fortunately a cent and a half in post-inflationary terms is worth considerably less than three-quarters of a cent, which is hardly any increase at all."

"You're still creating inflation every time you smoke," Miss A. said sternly.

"Well then, look at it this way," I said. "Supposing everybody were to stop smoking cigarettes and take to buying tax-exempt bubble gum instead. This would mean a sharp drop in government revenue and Mr. Abbott would naturally find it much harder to arrange a $203 million surplus and take advantage of the profits of inflation."

"BUT Mr. Abbott is *against* inflation!" Miss A. said.

"I know," I said, "that's what's so queer about it."

We were both silent a moment considering the problem of Mr. Abbott and inflation. Then I said suddenly, "I've got it! They've tried everything else, and now Mr. Abbott is using inflation to fight inflation."

I had a momentary sense of coming into a large clear light; but Miss A's gloom didn't relax. "Thirty cents for a ham sandwich on rye!" she said. "There's inflation for you."

"Yes, but look at it this way," I said. "A while ago you could get a ham sandwich on rye for fifteen cents. Now you pay thirty, which as you say, is inflation. On the other hand while you are paying thirty cents for your sandwich you are actually only *buying* fifteen cents' worth, which is hardly inflationary expenditure."

"I haven't the faintest idea what you're talking about," Miss A. said.

"It's a little confusing at first," I said, "but you soon get on to it. For instance, under the new system you spend in order that the government may save through sales-tax. Or else you save in order to allow the government to spend through income tax."

MISS A. remained silent, while I saved a cent and four fifths by smoking another cigarette. Then she burst out suddenly.

"It's quite beyond me. First we're all asked to save in order to check inflation. Then we're given a ten per cent sales-tax in order to increase inflation. Everybody says that high production will beat inflation; but you mustn't buy the things that are produced because that will aggravate inflation. Then some people say controls will stop inflation and Mr. Abbott says no, controls will just add to the confusion, though I hardly see how that's possible."

"Mr. Abbott must know," I said. "After all, no use locking the stable door after someone's stolen the price-structure."

Miss A. shook her head and fell into silence. After a moment she said sadly, "Do you think there's any hope for us?"

"Not for us," I had to admit. "From now on we've got to think not of our own future but the future of the country."

"Yes, but what about Mr. Abbott?" Miss A. said. "Doesn't he have to collect his sales-tax and build up his surplus budget?"

"I've told you about that," I said. "Mr. Abbott wants us to save, but he wants us to spend too. As I see it he is trying to create a small inflation in order to overtake the larger inflation. In other words, set an inflation to catch an inflation."

"I don't think you know what you're talking about," Miss A. said indignantly.

"Maybe not," I said, "but it's the only way I can explain Mr. Abbott's budget. All I hope is he isn't throwing good inflation after bad."

We finished our sandwiches and coffee. "Oh, by the way," Miss A. said, "I've worked out my own system for beating the inflation. I don't carry money any more." She got up. "It helps in building up a surplus budget," she said, "only I'm afraid it means that you'll have to absorb the luncheon check."

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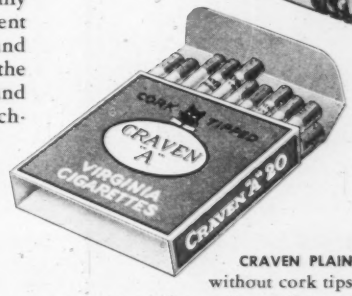

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FILMS

THE ODD MATING CALL OF THE MARQUEE

IT SEEMS odd that people should pick a movie by its title, without reference to its contents, but apparently they do it all the time. Marquee appeal counts heavily at the box office, and there are probably as many worried conferences over the titles of stories as over the stories themselves.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

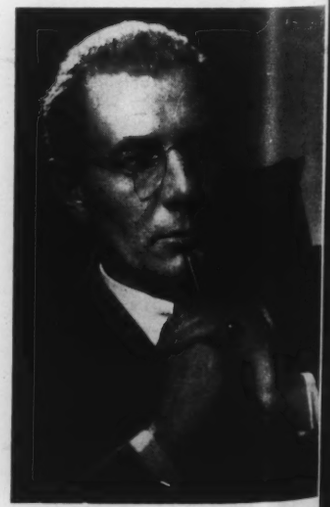
This makes title-selection one of Hollywood's highly skilled professions. In fact title-finding involves almost as special and occult a talent as water-divining. What makes it still more mysterious from an outsider's point of view is that re-titling always seems to be for the worse, and almost invariably turns out to be for the best.

"A Ticket to Tomahawk", for instance, sounded like a fairly good title, unusual, alliterative, and easy to remember. Actually it was nothing but a box-office millstone until the film was rescued and re-titled "The Sheriff's Daughter", when it instantly revived.

"USS Kettle" sounded odd and lively, but it failed to interest the public. The film has now been renamed "You're In the Navy Now", a title which tells nothing whatever about it and will probably ring up change all across the nation. On the other hand "The Silver Whistle" was condemned as a title having nothing to reveal to marquee readers. It has been replaced by "Mr. Belvedere Blows the Whistle".

A number of people who might be willing to take a chance on "The Silver Whistle" on the basis of a blind date will stay away enthusiastically from "Mr. Belvedere Blows the Whistle."

The British studios apparently are not as nervous as Hollywood on the subject of marquee appeal. Other-



—J. Arthur Rank

REDGRAVE: *"The Browing Version"*

wise they would never have allowed "The Browning Version" to stand as a title. It suggests at best another approach to the problems presented by Mr. Barrett of Wimpole Street. The worst is something that the creators of sure-fire marquee titles could hardly imagine. The Browning version is Robert Browning's translation of Aeschylus's "Agamemnon".

As it turns out "The Browning Version" is a picture designed for moviegoers who pick their film-entertainment with knowledge, patience and care, regardless of title. This is the screen version of the Terence Rattigan London play about the final days in school of an unpopular English classics master. It is also a beautifully grave, precise and tender study of grace emerging under almost intolerable pressure.

The classics master (Michael Redgrave) had long before lost all human touch with his wife, his colleagues and his pupils. His wife (Jean Kent) refers to him as "a living corpse". To the staff he is generally known as the Himmler of the Fifth Form. But what the story, and especially Michael Redgrave's flawless performance gradually reveal is that he is a living soul in limbo. The picture takes its time, takes indeed a great deal of time, yet uses it vigilantly and even sparingly, so that nothing is wasted or lost in the emergence of character and tragic situation. There is an immense amount of stage-craftiness in all this, but stage craft of a genuinely high order never did a picture much harm. Obviously the transfer from stage to screen has been made with as little sacrifice as possible of the play's central integrity and perception.

A FEW moviegoers may be misled by the marquee into thinking they have already seen "Royal Wedding" though there probably won't be enough of these to make the choice of title hazardous. The wedding of Elizabeth and Philip is rather remotely involved in the plot, but can hardly be said to get into the act. Mostly it's just another big M-G-M technicolor musical, trimmed up for the occasion with heraldic scarlet and gold.

What makes it worth seeing is, as usual, Fred Astaire, who has never been more nimble and inventive than he is here. His dancing partner in "Royal Wedding" is Jane Powell, who is lively, tuneful and adequate. Actually Fred Astaire's choice of partners isn't very important. He could dance just as resourcefully with a clothes-tree, and proves it here by actually dancing with a clothes-tree. He also dances up the walls and across the ceiling, with an agility and ease that almost make you accept the illusion.

The story which is based, more or less, on the career and breakup of the original Astaire dancing team, is pretty thin and foolish, even as screen biography. However the incomparable Astaire makes the plot worth sitting through and there are some lively songs, including a rough-and-tumble number entitled "How Can You Believe Me When I Say I Love You When You Know I've Been a Liar All My Life". (Try that one on your marquee.)—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

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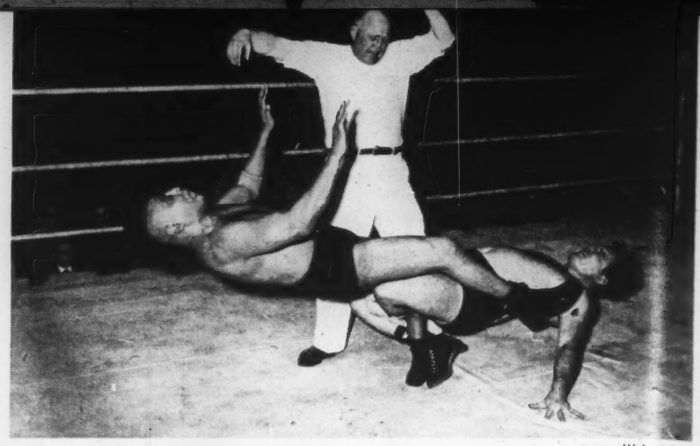
SPORTS

How Colorful Can You Get?

THE HOCKEY season just passed, or passing, gave rise to more public indignation than any in a long time. There wasn't much in the sports pages to indicate that business was any rougher than usual, but editorial pages of big city dailies and hamlet weeklies carried disapproving observations and dire prophecies about the mayhem being committed everywhere from the NHL to the Spivens Corners midget church league.



—Michael Burns

GR-R-R-UNT! *Chief Sunny War Cloud* (l.), *Whipper Bill Watson all tied up.*

The change is the result, not of anyone's insatiable bloodthirstiness, but of a desire to give the public more color, more speed, more thrills.

Whether this perhaps laudable aim has been achieved is open to argument. Nor is hockey the only sport which is constantly monkeying with the old rules in an attempt to "open up the game." They're all doing it. And in the face of adverse comment and falling gate receipts, they're all undergoing a short process of self-examination.

A thorough study of what happened to professional wrestling might have salutary results.

At the turn of the century and for a decade thereafter, wrestling was a major sport, with a large and enthusiastic following of serious-minded students of the game. They had great wrestlers to watch: George Hackenschmidt, Frank Gotch, Stanley and Wladek Zbysko, and the early "Strangler" Lewis.

These men wrestled well, on the level, and for keeps. The trouble was that matches in those days took a long time. Sometimes a single hold was maintained for an hour or more. New promoters came on the scene who began wondering if speeding up the bouts might not attract new fans.

They began experimenting. At first, they maintained a weird semblance of honesty by having the grapplers wrestle honestly for the first fall, and then split the other two while indulging in a few colorful manoeuvres on a cooperative basis. Soon it became evident that even that much honesty had no cash value. A new and gullible batch of wrestling fans was being developed. So it was decided to pre-determine the winner and to lay all stress on color. New, fascinating, but wholly impractical holds were invented and employed.

During this phase, however, it must be remembered that the men in the ring were still holdovers from at least the end of the old era. They knew wrestling, leverage, how to fall. When they wanted to, they could put on skilful exhibitions.

But the search for color is an insidious thing. It grows on you. As the rising number of fans reached incredible limits of credulity, so the performers and the performances attained equally incredible limits of improbability, with freaks, phoney noblemen, pretended aesthetes, and exotic foreigners of all kinds putting on exhibitions of nightmareish nonsense.

Wrestling is, of course, the extreme example. Some sports, like professional baseball, have been affected hardly at all by the mania for "color". But most of them have been experimenting.

Professional football — the U.S. brand—is an interesting example. At its inception and during its early years, the game stuck to the standard college rules. But soon enterprising promoters became fascinated with the crowd-pleasing possibilities of the forward pass. They began changing the rules to favor passing plays, developing passers and receivers, putting the emphasis on basketball scores.

It is a fact that professional hockey attendance across the border slumped precipitously this season. Whether the transformation of the game in the search for color has had anything to do with it certainly is open to question. But it's a question to which those interested in hockey might spend some time seeking an answer.

—*Kim McIlroy*

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BOOKS

THE ANCIENT CURSE

EACH MAN'S SON—by Hugh MacLennan—*Macmillan*—$3.00.

IT IS probably not Mr. MacLennan's fault, but when I read his novels I get interested in the wrong people.

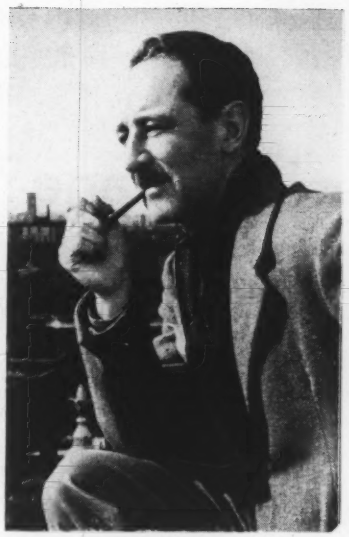
In this one, according to the "Author's Note", I ought to be chiefly interested in Daniel Ainslie, a Cape Breton Highlander who had made himself a great doctor and surgeon, had become a freethinker by reaction from Calvinism, and believed himself to be passionately anxious for a son—a gift which his wife was unable to give him. Actually—and this shows both the instinctive quality of Mr. MacLennan's art and my own simple-mindedness—I was much more interested in Archie MacNeil, the Cape Breton Highlander whom destiny and physique had made into a second-grade prizefighter, who could not be a freethinker because he could not think, and who was tossed to the wolves (this is metaphorical) by a fight promoter who had no further use for him.

Dr. Ainslie's trouble was that he had lost his sense of the purpose of life; "You don't want a son, you want a God", was the keynote remark of the character who does most of the explaining, and Ainslie does indeed come to himself as soon as his love for Archie's son becomes a genuinely unselfish love. Mr. MacLennan puts it differently; he says that Ainslie was "haunted by a sense of sin, a legacy of the ancient curse", and in the same "Author's Note" he describes the curse of the Highlanders as being the product of their religion, "intensified by John Calvin and branded upon their souls by John Knox".

Mr. MacLennan's missionary zeal—all his novels have a "message"—drives him to depict this curse, this sense of sin, as an evil put upon them by the Lowlanders, an obsession to escape which "some turned to drink and others to the pursuit of knowledge". But his artistic instinct refuses to let him carry out this purpose; his Dr. Ainslie was quite properly conscious of sin because he was sinning, in heart and mind if not otherwise, and he quite properly loses his sense of sin when he confesses and repents as a result of the opening of his eyes by tragedy and suffering. Mr. MacLennan's art rebels against his thesis.

But with Archie, and his tragically foredoomed wife Mollie, his art has full and free play. Both of them are simple, brave and proud, and both are drawn with a loving hand. Mr. MacLennan the missionary for the Brock Chisholm gospel may think that they died to enable Dr. Ainslie to lose his sense of sin; but Mr. MacLennan the artist knows that they died because they were too simple, brave and proud for a world in which those qualities are very poor armor. There are two or three other finely drawn characters also; indeed the only criticism I have is that I wish Mr. MacLennan would let his characters write his book.

—*B. K. S.*



—Richard Arless

HUGH MacLENNAN

CREST AND VALLEY

HIS EYE IS ON THE SPARROW — by Ethel Waters with Charles Samuels—*Doubleday* $3.00.

FIFTY-YEAR-OLD singer and actress Ethel Waters looks back on her first half-century. She certainly has had a time. It's a fuller and longer life (she started as an illegitimate after her mother, at 13, was raped by a man named Waters) than most of us will ever meet. She finds much pain in it. But each shadowy valley of pain is succeeded by a shining mountain top of success and happiness.

Ethel's memory can pick up detail like a magnet attracting iron filings. She reports candidly, brutally, and vulgarly on her background of poverty and suffering in Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia. A mixture of sex outrages, a childhood struggle to be "somebody", family neglect, racial animosity, and deep religious experiences go into the crucible. Out of it steps the great show gal: Ethel!

She started by singing in a local tavern, then in nightclubs—not with the coon-shouting then common in Negro singers but in the ballad-like and movingly lyrical style that Ethel originated. She performed on second rate vaudeville circuits, fought off wolves and still kept the wolf from the door. She fell in and out of love; suffered indignities because of her race. (In some cities, *e.g.*, Cincinnati, denied hotel accommodation by white proprietors, her troupe had to sleep in friendly brothels.)

But Ethel Waters finally got there, and in the twenties was in the four-figure-a-week income bracket by introducing such songs as "Dinah" and "After You're Gone". Came the smash hit "As Thousands Cheer" with Ethel's famous "Stormy Weather."

She tells her story to an audience of middle-aged sycophants (who love her along with Maurice Chevalier, Josephine Baker, Gloria Swanson and the Duke of Windsor) via a rather sloppy ghost-writer. For all its press agent pitch, Ethel's personality is well limned. For fifty years she has been a show gal one way or another; her current role is in "A Member of the Wedding."

The most remarkable thing in 278 pages of remarkable things: that for all the meanness shown by white folks to her people, Ethel still loves, really loves, humanity — including white folks.

—*J. Y.*

—Alfredo Valente

ETHEL WATERS

SERE AND YELLOW

THE LOVED AND ENVIED — by Enid Bagnold —*Doubleday*—$3.00.

THIS NOVEL consolidates a fine reputation built on the earlier "Serena Blandish." Miss Bagnold tells of the coming of old age to a group of Parisian *haute-mondaines* and manages to pack a story, absorbing in its own right, with a wealth of observation and wisdom.

The central figure, Lady Rose MacLean, has enjoyed a life of compliments and of the peculiar confident success that belongs to the exceptionally beautiful woman. Through the fading relationships with her lifelong friends she comes to a serene acceptance of descent into old age. She comes to realize that she has lived her life without reciprocating the love that has been lavished upon her and without sensitivity to the envy (chiefly from her plain daughter) attending her triumphs, that has destroyed the lives of the envious.

The book studies the members of Lady MacLean's circle and presents them as believable and intense. Though her cast list is a collection of titled gentry that might have delighted Pinero, beneath the pretense at nobility, Miss Bagnold's people have a vitality and a charm that is not mitigated by her apparent snobbery. Old age is old age and Miss Bagnold makes it seem, in its withering way, a process which, if it is attended by a loosening of grips, brings with it the serene solution to problems that no longer seem to matter.—*M.B.*

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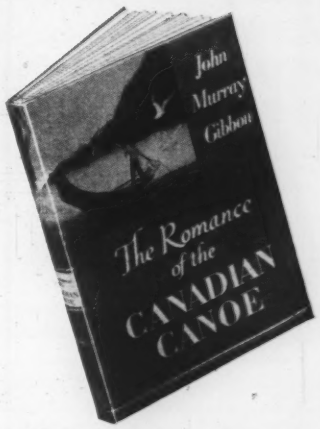

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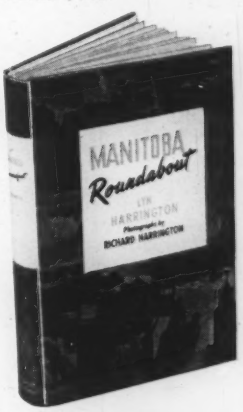

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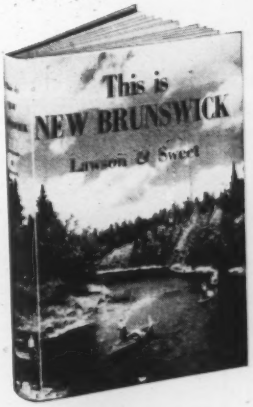

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Why the Butter Shortage?

Politics and Production Have Played Parts In Butter's Long and Stormy History

by Michael Barkway

ONCE IN A WHILE the largest but least organized group of Canadian citizens go on strike. The consumers refuse to buy goods at prices they consider too high. We've done it once or twice against beef prices. We did it more recently against butter prices. And, short of striking, consumers have adopted a sort of go-slow policy on both beef and butter.

In 1949 Canadians used 316,600,000 lbs of domestic butter, the equivalent of 25½ lbs per head. In 1950 a larger population used 325,700,000 lbs, the equivalent, still, of 25½ lbs a head. But the per capita consumption of margarine rose from 5.34 lbs a head in 1949 to 6.77 lbs in 1950. (The total increase was from 71,700,000 lbs in '49 to 93,600,000 in '50.)

The sudden increase in butter prices in March which shocked and perplexed many people is simply explained. The Government stocks of butter, accumulated last summer at a firm price of 53 cents, and sold throughout the winter at a firm price of 57 cents, were exhausted in March. The one batch of imported butter from New Zealand (4.8 million lbs, or considerably less than one week's supply) was being distributed, but couldn't make much difference at this late date in the season.

Declining Production

Domestic production of milk has been declining since the end of the war (see chart). Moreover the proportion of this declining production going into butter has also been falling. The number of cows in Canada reached a peak in 1944 at 3,930,000. By 1950 it had fallen to 3,608,000. At times like these when meat prices are high, a farmer may do better by slaughtering his cows, by letting them suckle their calves instead of milking them, by slaughtering heifer calves as well as bull calves. All these things have contributed to the 7 per cent decline in milk production since 1945.

And the farmer who stays in milk production is finding other markets more profitable than butter. Particularly in Quebec and eastern Ontario (the great milk-producing areas of Canada) the factories can switch very quickly from butter to cheese; milk processors are taking more milk to turn into condensed or powdered form.

The war years had one important and lingering effect. The Government had butter under rationing, and it encouraged farmers to put their milk into exportable products like cheese. As a result, domestic consumption of butter dropped in 1946 to the lowest level in 25 years—25.75 lbs per capita. By 1948 it had crept up to 28.6 lbs again. Then margarine came in and helped to drive it down to the lows of 1949 and 1950.

For some years past, the effective price floor under dairy products was provided by the British cheese contract. The U.K. price was fixed first; butter and milk prices reflected it. Last year started to change that, because the British wouldn't go above 25 cents a pound. So the Government added another 3 cents subsidy, for a price of 28 cents at seaboard or about 26.75 cents at the factory. The floor price for butter was fixed at 53 cents.

Tip the Scales

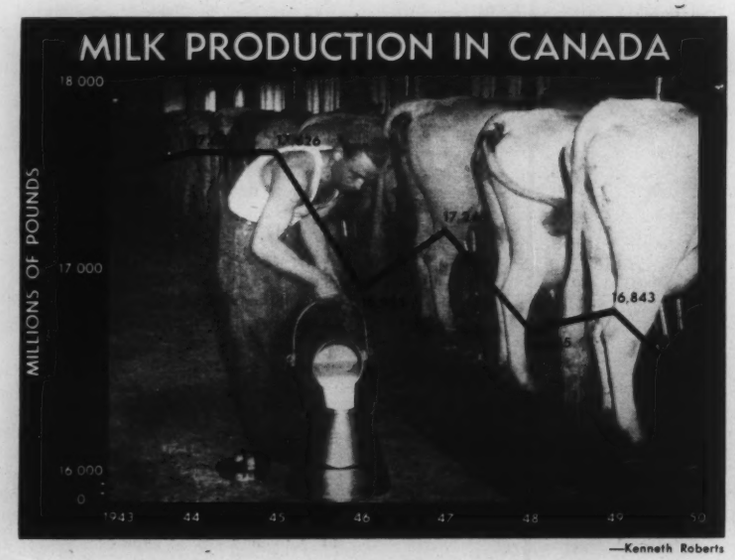
According to the traditional calculation, this should have tipped the balance of production towards cheese. They say that you hit a rough balance when the butter price is twice the cheese price: if butter goes above that it will attract the production; if cheese goes above, it will be favored. The inclination of the Federal Department of Agriculture has normally been to tip the balance towards cheese. Surplus cheese could be exported. Butter, by and large, was consumed at home; and if we were a little short of butter at home—well, the farmer got a better price.

This year the British still want our cheese, but they aren't likely to meet our price. (They are still getting cheese from New Zealand at less than 20 cents.) Even discussion of a 1951 contract was postponed till after the Government had settled our own floor prices for butter and cheese. As a domestic price support the British contract is out.

All this tends to assume that butter has a strictly protected home market in Canada. Agriculture Minister Gardiner reminded the farmers early this year—and no doubt the reminder was meant for his colleagues too—that elections have been lost over imports of cheap butter.

It's also tricky international ground. Through most of the thirties the Bennett and then the King governments controlled butter imports through customs practices directly opposed to all the liberal ideas which are supposed to guide our trade policy now. Having given New Zealand and Australia a preferential tariff rate of 5 cents a pound, Canada also promised not to use its so-called anti-dump duty against New Zealand butter without a month's notice to the New Zealand Government.

The anti-dump duty of those days wasn't really anti-dump in any sense: it bore no relation to "fair home market value", and it gave the Canadian Government authority to impose what was to all intents and purposes an arbitrary valuation on imports which threatened to injure home producers. It was used, in a pretty arbitrary way, on and off until 1938. Then



—Kenneth Roberts

NEW ZEALAND PM: *S. G. Holland. Still recognized, a 1938 agreement.*

the King government offered to withdraw it if New Zealand would restrict its exports to "reasonable and satisfactory proportions". NZ agreed.

This 1938 agreement was in cold storage through the wartime control period, and when the question came up again this year most people had forgotten about it. Both governments, however, still recognize it; though they may not see it the same way.

Winters' Tale

This winter's butter story has not yet been told. The salient points are these. Early in the fall the merchants foresaw that our stocks would not last through the winter. They talked to government officials, and they obtained an assurance from the New Zealand Marketing Commission that 5,000,000 lbs would be available for us, and would in fact be held for us through December. At one time there was quite a serious idea that the Government itself might import the butter. But Gardiner never approved this idea. Indeed in January, when the trade was completing its negotiations to import 4.8 million lbs, the Cabinet passed an order-in-council putting butter imports under permit.

Then several things happened. The New Zealand Prime Minister, S. G. Holland, was about to visit Ottawa. Butter became the top subject for discussion. The importers also completed arrangements to distribute their butter without upsetting the market. Within the same week, the Cabinet cancelled its order-in-council.

Further imports were mooted in February. But nothing came of them, and it was by this time too late to bring in any more butter without running into the beginning of our own spring production.

The outlook for next year depends, first, on how much butter our own farmers produce. Since the bulk of the production is always in the summer and early fall, the authorities should know by November at latest whether we have accumulated adequate stores for the winter.

If our own stores are inadequate—as the experts knew them to be this winter—imports are available. But the Government will have to decide how much we need early in the season. January or February is too late.

How Much Wood in a Forest?

Scientist Harold Seely Developed An Efficient Way to Find Out

by Robert Mahaffy

IN 1937, the Dominion Forest Service had to prepare an estimate of the amount of timber in the Riding Mountain Reserve in Manitoba. There was only a limited amount of funds for the job. Various methods were suggested. Then Harold E. Seely, B.Sc.F. came up with a new idea.

With oblique forestry photographs from the air in winter time, Seely said, the service would be able to measure tree heights better than by methods then in vogue and make an estimate of timber more quickly and economically. Mapping authorities ridiculed the idea. Because these photographs were to be taken without horizons, the mapping men said it wouldn't be possible to be sure of tilts of trees, and the mapping would therefore be valueless.

The next summer, after photographs had been taken as Seely suggested, and estimates had been prepared from the air photographs, ground parties went in and found his estimates very satisfactory.

This method—measurement of tree heights from tree images in oblique air photographs—was the forerunner of Seely's tri-camera method of making timber inventories which was cited last month, along with other revolutionary techniques in photogrammetry, in the award of the gold medal of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

Wide Use

Now head of the Forest Inventories Section of the Forestry Branch at Ottawa, Seely is credited with originating methods in the use of air photography for forest purposes which have placed the Forestry Branch in the forefront of this new science. They are in wide use by forest industries in Canada (E. B. Eddy, Abitibi etc.); they have been adopted by the provincial forest services, and representatives of other countries, particularly the U.S., have come to Ottawa to get first-hand information.

That incident back in 1937 illustrated a typical trait. No glib-tongued extrovert in selling himself, Harold Seely has plenty of confidence when a scientific principle is at stake. One of his associates says: "If he feels his theories are right in principle, he will do his best to see they are put in practice, come hell or high water."

But his shyness makes him "very hard to get to know." The shyness may be partly due to his being steeped in the vast silences of the forest during 10 years of field work in Western Canada, following graduation in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick in 1919. It may also be due to the scientist's innate caution; but Seely doesn't dress like a retiring scientist.

Oddly enough Seely was caught in the sweeping economies of the 1930's after he had developed three brand new concepts in forestry photogrammetry. Six months later he was back.

These concepts were measurement of tree heights from tree images in oblique air photographs, measurement of tree heights from shadows, and estimation of volume of timber from the average height of the forest and "crown closure." The concept of crown closure—the percentage of an area covered by the downward projection of the tree crowns—hadn't been used before.

The next phase was to try to get the detail on a map. This was a tough one, for scales of air photographs were never constant. At first he used a plain, ordinary stereoscope (which gave a three-dimensional effect), moving the pictures up and down in a hole in a table. He then thought of

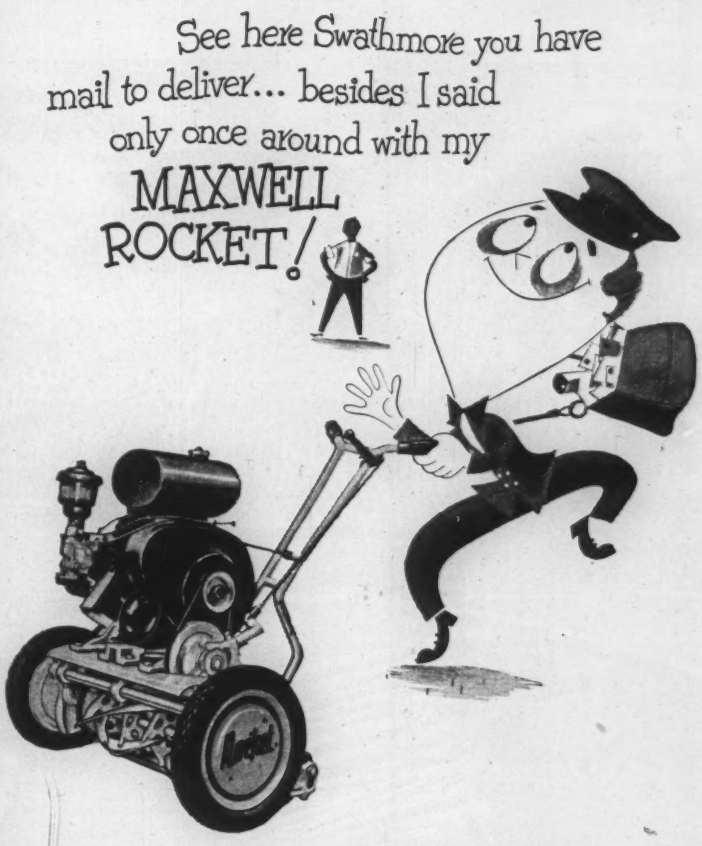
HAROLD SEELY

a moveable side to the stereoscope, which developed step by step into the Seelyscope—an instrument for transferring detail from vertical air photographs to an existing base map.

A native of Saint John, NB, Harold Seely has spent all his professional life in the Forestry Branch, Department of Resources and Development. That is, except for three years with the Engineers in World War II.

At the special request of Trygve Lie, he prepared and delivered the main paper on air photography and its applications to forestry at the United Nations Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources in August, 1949.

That is a modest estimate of his achievements. For Seely's nominators for the gold medal said: "His accomplishments as a pioneer in the application of air photography to forestry constitute a major contribution to the proper investigation and wise management of our forest resources, whose importance to the national economy is of the highest order."



Swathmore knows full well that the mail *must* go through! But right now he's busy discovering that grass cutting *can* be fun . . . with a Maxwell Rocket power lawn mower.

He's getting a real kick out of the dependable power of that Iron Horse engine, as it whisks the mower smoothly over level lawn and steep terrace. It's obvious, even to Swathmore's inexperienced eye, that the Rocket is no hand-mower with engine power added. He can see it's designed and built as a complete power-driven unit.

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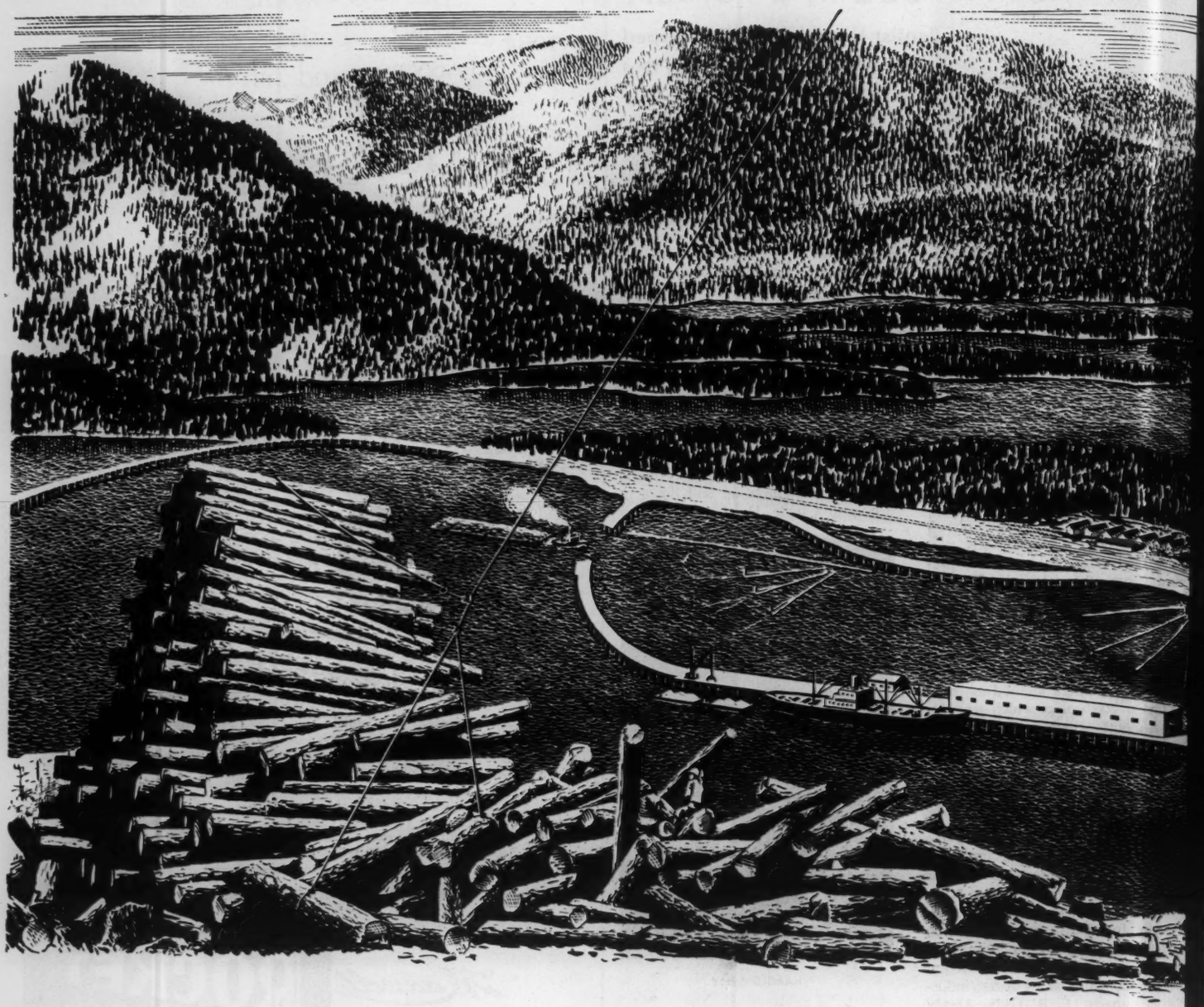

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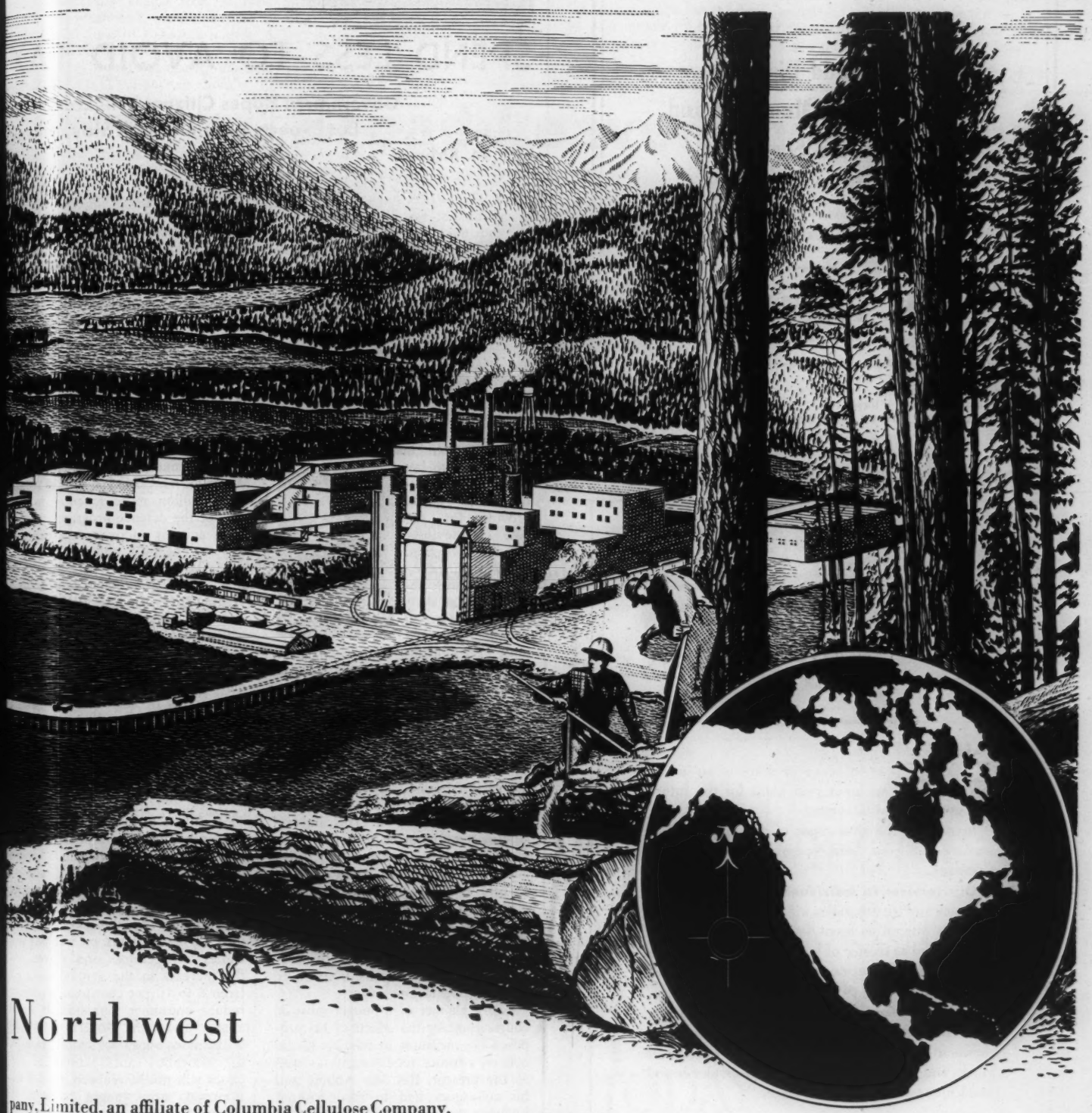
One of the basic raw materials vital to defense mobilization and military preparedness is purified cellulose, obtained from spruce and hemlock high-grade wood pulp. It is also a key raw material used in the manufacture of modern chemical textile yarns and plastics.

In an effort to assure an expanded and continuous supply of cellulose, Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited, was organized to pioneer an advanced project of "forest farming" in the Prince Rupert area of British Columbia. Forest Management Licence No. 1 was granted to the Company by the Province of British Columbia. Under this licence, Columbia Cellulose and Provincial authorities have instituted a program of scientific logging and planned reforestation, with logging operations directed from Terrace.

The orderly cutting and re-seeding of timber as a slow-growing farm crop, provides full utilization of natural resources, at the same time maintaining their productive capacity. This is conservation at its highest level.

The location of the new pulp plant at Prince Rupert, close to the forest areas, enables it to convert the timber into pulp with maximum efficiency. This mill provides a new and substantial source of high quality cellulose which will help relieve the present world-wide scarcity of wood pulp.

Operations of the Prince Rupert plant will contribute directly to the projected chemical plant operations in Alberta of the newly organized Canadian Chemical Com-



Northwest

pany, Limited, an affiliate of Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited. Acetic acid from this plant will be combined with wood pulp from the Prince Rupert plant to produce cellulose acetate, the primary material used in the manufacture of acetate textile yarns and plastics.

These developments will contribute to the industrial self-sufficiency of Canada, creating many new jobs and contributing to the economic growth of the communities.

The planning behind an enterprise of this scope requires not only foresight and sound business judgment, but confidence as well. It is this kind of long-term planning that is responsible for Canada's great and growing industrial strength.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

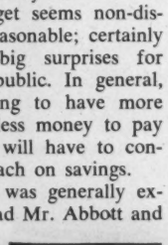
SPEND LESS TO AVOID TAX

Government Hopes Citizens Will Economize But Expects Revenues Will Stay at Peak

by P. M. Richards

AS A TWO-PIPE smoker (one pipe in my mouth, the other cooling off for the next smoke) I personally resent the tax boost on tobacco from 67 cents to $1.15 a pound. This, I feel, is aimed directly at me. But otherwise the budget seems non-discriminatory and reasonable; certainly it contained no big surprises for business and the public. In general, Canadians are going to have more taxes to pay and less money to pay with, so that they will have to consume less or encroach on savings.

This, of course, was generally expected. Not only had Mr. Abbott and his advisers to lay down a tax structure that would provide for the cost of the new defence program, but it was becoming painfully obvious that the steps taken to raise the additional revenue must also contribute to checking the persistent rise of prices since this was threatening to undermine the efficiency of the whole economy.


John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The budget-makers knew that while the compelling importance of these aims must override any reluctance on the part of businessmen and consumers to make the necessary adjustments and sacrifices, the new taxes and restrictions must not be so heavy as to throttle private business enterprise and progress. In the event of war (World War III) the Canadian productive system would be called upon to provide the physical requirements of a much larger defence effort, and this would be done much more effectively by a strong, expansive economy than by one lacking vigor.

Every planner of a budget must of course consider the effects of his proposed tax measures in relation to the country's future requirements as well as the present. But Mr. Abbott and his colleagues had to plan without knowing the answer to a fundamental question, the biggest of our times—is there to be a World War III? This possibility is a continuing one, and the personal convictions of citizens who sit in judgment on the budget could not be accepted by its planners.

Is this increase in taxes—sobering, but moderate in relation to the world crisis—but the forerunner of another increase next year? And, perhaps, the year after? Said Mr. Abbott in his budget speech: "It would be too bold to hope that conditions a year hence will permit any reduction in these rates of taxes. There can be some hope but certainly no assurance that tax rates next year may not have to go higher." In other words, taxes next year will not go down but may not rise further. The issue depends mainly, of course, on the state of the West's relations with world Communism. Lester Pearson, External Affairs Minister, last week warned us that there is a continuing danger of world war "with consequences which will affect the survival of our society and our civilization".

The Government is counting heavily on the continuance of a high level of economic activity and of what Mr. Abbott referred to, in respect of 1950-51, as "the extraordinary buoyancy of the revenues" for achievement of its revenue aims in the year ahead. While the Government wants to raise $600 million more revenue to take care of the defence program, the new taxes and tax increases are expected to yield but $405 million. The difference, Mr. Abbott hopes, will be so well covered by inflated returns from existing taxes, in line with the experience of the last two years, that there will even be a budgetary surplus of $30 million. But his figures, presumably, might be upset by further sharp increases in prices and costs. In this event, costs of defence requirements, which have already climbed grievously, would rise further, as well as tax returns.

CROSS PURPOSES?

THE BUDGET planning thus seems to be a bit at cross purposes in counting upon excess tax revenues because of high prices and booming business, and, at the same time, expecting the 10 per cent tax increase on automobiles, radios, furs and other items, the new 15 per cent tax on washing machines, refrigerators and stoves, and the increase in the general sales tax from 8 to 10 per cent to substantially reduce consumer demands. It would appear that if the Government's anti-inflationary hopes are amply realized, the budgetary anticipations of revenues will not be realized. And if this occurred, taxes might have to be increased again next year to cover the difference.

However, present expectations are that prices will not continue their rapid ascent of the last two months. Mr. Howe predicted in the House that when DBS figures were released, the cost-of-living index for April 1 would prove to be no more than half a point higher than it was on March 1, when it stood at 179.7 after jumping 4½ points in a single month. Many retailers across the country said pre-budget prices would hold on pre-budget stocks, that thereafter prices would reflect the 2 per cent sales tax increase and the larger taxes on radios, refrigerators, etc., but that alarmist forecasts of a general rise of

10 per cent or more in retail prices were considerably exaggerated. Morgan Reid, economist of the Robert Simpson Co., one of Canada's largest retailing concerns, predicted that the cost of living would not rise by more than 2.5 points in the next six months.

INVESTMENT CHECK

THE THREE chief inflationary forces, as Mr. Abbott said in his budget speech, are rising prices outside Canada, the domestic capital investment boom (in the years 1946 to 1950 inclusive more than $9 billion of new plant and equipment was installed by Canadian industry) and consumer spending power running ahead of the flow of consumer goods. Canada can't do anything directly about rising prices in other countries, but it can about the other factors.

Apart from the generally restrictive influences of the tax increases and credit restraints, the Government's chief anti-inflation measure is the banning of depreciation write-offs for four years on non-essential new capital construction. This means that for this period the privilege of deducting a portion of capital expenditures from taxable income has been withdrawn from all except certain selected ("essential") industries. Impelled by the severe shortages of vital materials and skilled labor as well as the price rise, the intention is to eliminate a wide variety of improvements to plants that are not considered essential to the economy at the moment, especially investments made only in the expectation that they can be written off in a short time out of high profits.

The planned total of capital investment in 1951 was $4,259 million, nearly $500 million more than the $3,766 million similarly spent in 1950. This year's expenditures in this field will be only moderately reduced because much of this construction is already under way, but the effect in 1952 should be considerably greater.

The Government has clearly indicated its intention to refrain from using direct price controls as long as possible, probably throughout this fiscal year unless conditions are changed abruptly by war. Mr. St. Laurent told labor spokesmen Mosher and Conroy that the cost of subsidies to cut back prices sufficiently to afford effective relief might require another $400 million in taxes, which the country would not welcome. The labor men argued hotly for direct price limitations, since the tax costs would be paid largely by groups other than labor. Clearly the Government's success in holding to its attitude depends not only on labor but on the trend of economic and political developments beyond Canada's borders.

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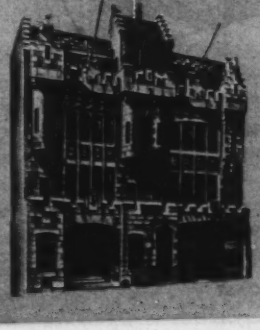

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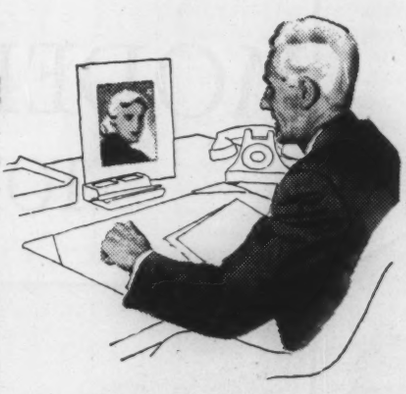

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ANNUAL PROPOSALS *of CCL included demand for immediate price controls.* (From l.) *CCL Sec'y Conroy, the PM, CCL Pres. Mosher, Labor Minister Gregg.*

THE ECONOMY

THE SALES TAX increase from 8 to 10 per cent, the boost in the tax on automobiles, radios, cosmetics and other luxuries from 15 to 25 per cent and the new tax of 15 per cent on domestic refrigerators, washing machines and stoves might lessen consumer demand, especially when backed up by a 20 per cent hoist in personal income tax. Or it might not. The buying proclivities of Canadian consumers indicate that while they have the money to buy what they want, they will do so.

This week businessmen were looking farther ahead, to the long-term effects of the four-year ban on depreciation write-offs for income tax purposes on non-essential capital expenditures. The permitting of accelerated write-offs (beginning in 1945 when it was thought a business stimulant was needed) was thought to have been a considerable factor in bringing on the postwar business boom, and the present ban might be equally potent in reverse. Nevertheless, with defence requirements added to civilian demand, it seemed that the productive system must surely be kept fully employed. The depreciation write-off ban looked like a good anti-inflation move.

Policy:

WHERE'S GEORGE?

RIDING the crest of a wave of concern over prices, labor leaders stepped up the pressure on the Government for price controls. The significant result was a demonstration that Canada is not governed by lobbies to the extent that the U.S. is. After hearing sharp words from a labor delegation, PM St. Laurent reiterated the Government's intention to keep away from price controls at least for the present fiscal year.

The Government takes an optimistic view that the present inflationary spurt is on the wane. It feels that the levelling off of the wholesale price index in the U.S. and the industrial wholesale index in Canada are grounds for optimism.

It does not accept the claim of the unionists that they are presenting the views of the majority of Canadians. For example, the unionists, who seek controls on everything except wages, cannot claim to be speaking for the farmers who seek controls on everything except wheat.

For just about every proposal put forward by one group there has been a contradictory proposal put forward by another. Demands for sharp reductions in Government expenditures are offset by demands (as in the brief of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods) for a comprehensive soci

security program and Federal aid for education.

The Government takes the view that controls are a panacea, not a cure (see page 7). In fact it's even doubtful they would be a good panacea. As long as U.S. price controls are more like a sieve than a lid, Ottawa feels controls are unlikely to work in Canada. Besides this, with the advocates of control all seeking some sort of exemption for the things they sell, the controls wouldn't cover enough ground to make them effective anyway.

On the other side of the fence however, there seem to be points to be made about the nature of some of the price increases. In the Commons, the Progressive Conservatives' John Diefenbaker charged that some industrialists had raised prices "merely because they feared a ceiling would be placed on prices."

"You cannot tell me", he asserted, "that prices are being increased from day to day by reason of the laws of supply and demand." He made it clear that you also could not tell him that the Combines Act wasn't being violated by the manner in which the price rises were being determined.

By the end of the week representatives of perhaps two-fifths of the Canadian labor force had their say. Their views differed on controls and on the Budget, but they had one thing in common: they all wanted to let George do it. The rest of the labor force — some 3 million people — unorganized and unassociated were beginning to wonder if they had been named George.

Budget:

TAX REVISION?

A LITTLE-NOTICED statement in the budget speech was that the whole tax structure would have to be revised if the high levels of expenditure continued. This year's proposals, the Finance Minister said, were "an interim policy for the period of the current year".

This referred to the income tax. The present grading of the tax is regarded as completely fair so long as total revenues are in the neighborhood of $2-$3 billion. When they get up as high as $3.7 billion, as they do this year, the existing grading becomes imperfect in equity. For one year it is thought that the simplicity and convenience of using a straight surcharge on the present rates outweighs any element of unfairness but if the high rate of expenditure increases or continues a whole new structure will have to be devised. A surcharge much higher than 20 per cent would be impossible without revised rates.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) and will be paid on the 15th day of May, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th day of April, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 6th April, 1951.

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Preferred Dividend No. 25

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending June 15, 1951 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable June 15, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 15, 1951.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, April 10, 1951

BOY DIES AFTER HEROICALLY SAVING GRANDMOTHER'S LIFE

10-year-old Gerald Blair, of Renfrew, Ont., WINS DOW AWARD

Walking along the Queen's Line road near Cheneau, about 20 miles from Renfrew, Ontario, Gerry Blair and his grandmother paid little attention to an approaching car. Then suddenly they noticed a 3-ton truck coming in the other direction!

The boy realized in a flash that there would not be room for the truck to pass between them and the car. He realized, too, that in seconds they would both be in the path of the fast-moving truck. Quickly he stepped in front of his grandmother and, using all his strength, shoved her off the roadway. But it was then too late for him to get out of the way . . .

Knocked unconscious by the terrific impact, Gerry was rushed to the hospital but failed to rally. He gave his life so that another might live. For deeds such as this, more than 245 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April, 1946.

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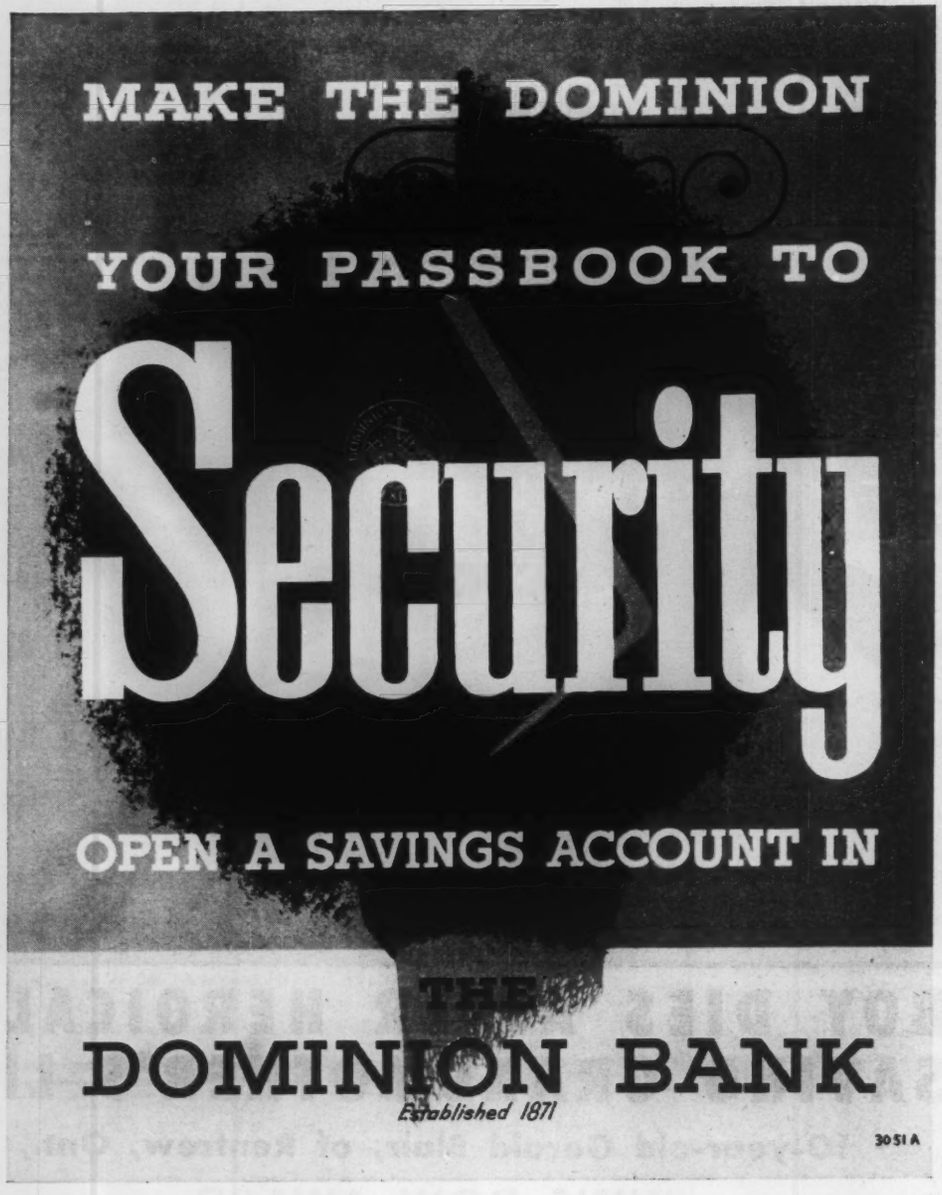

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Companies:

WAR SINEWS

1950 REPORTS of companies engaged in iron mining and steel making reflect the demand pressure on these products after the start of the Korean War. Dominion Wabana Ore, Ltd., **DOSCO's** iron property on Bell Island, Newfoundland will be increasing output substantially during 1951.

The Wabana Mines, as presently equipped can produce, at maximum efficiency, some 1.8 million net tons a year. But, states the corporation's annual report, "Since the close of 1950, the operating picture for the future of Wabana has undergone a radical and rapid transformation." Starting in 1952, nearly 1.7 million net tons of ore will be sold abroad annually. These sales, with the requirements of DOSCO's steel plant at Sydney, and those of other customers, will necessitate an increase in annual output capacity of at least 2.8 million net tons.

A capital outlay of some $6 million will be required to increase the output. The first step will be the replacement of four electrically operated hoists now running in four different mines with a single conveyor belt system. The belt will operate over a distance of 11,500 feet and will have a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons per hour. Underground operations will be stepped up on a completely mechanized basis to keep the belt supplied.

■ In Ungava, Quebec, Labrador, **Hollinger North Shore Exploration Co.** and **Labrador Mining and Exploration Co.** report over 400 million long tons of iron ore indicated during the year. It is proposed to postpone shipments of iron ore by the Labrador and North Shore companies until the railroad has demonstrated its ability to transport at least 10 million tons of iron ore per year.

■ Meanwhile **Steel Co. of Canada,** which has joined in operations at Steep Rock, described its plant expansion plans for 1951. Pig iron capacity will be increased to over 1.1 million net tons and steel ingot capacity to 1.9 million net tons a year. This is an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

The plans include new dock facilities to unload and store greater quantities of iron ore and coal, 83 new coke ovens, a large blast furnace and four new open hearth furnaces. It is expected the entire program will be finished in the fall of 1952. It will cost between $40 million and $50 million. Greatest effect of the expansion will be felt in increased output of sheet steel.

HELMSMEN

GENERAL MANAGER of Anaconda American Brass Ltd. for the past eight years, **J. S. Vanderploeg** has been appointed Vice-President and Managing Director of the company.

NEW DIRECTOR of contracts of Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada, Ltd., is RCAF veteran **B. D. Russel**, former Assistant Sales Manager with Canadair Ltd.

INSURANCE

WHEN AN EMPLOYEE DRIVES

AN EMPLOYER whose employees drive their own cars on his business may be held legally responsible for their acts and one day may face a heavy damage suit. A firm whose agents use their own cars to get business or to distribute its products, or a company that hires a trucker to make its deliveries, is in exactly the same position as regards its agents.

One day last summer a travelling salesman was involved in a car accident and a man was killed. Although he was driving his own car at the time, both the salesman and the Ontario firm he represented were sued: both were held responsible for the $38,000 damages.

A law clerk going on a pleasure trip was asked by an insurance adjuster to help adjust a claim in a town he would visit. While he was there his automobile injured a pedestrian. The law clerk, the adjuster, and the insurance company all were held liable for the heavy damages.

Costly Detour

An employee was asked to drop off a parcel on his way home from work. To deliver it he had to go two blocks out of his way and here he had an accident. As the employee was acting on behalf of his firm when the accident occurred, his employer had to share the responsibility for its costs.

A Winnipeg firm asked its Fort William representative to come to head office for a conference. While driving at night his car crashed into another car stalled on the highway and the driver of the stalled car was killed. Both the Fort William man and the Winnipeg firm were sued. The company contended that it did not instruct its representative to come by car, and that, in any event, he was under no obligation to return at night. But the court held that both employee and employer were liable and must pay the $10,000 judgment.

Protection

An employer may obtain protection against such claims by a special insurance policy called Automobile Non-ownership Contingent Liability. As the name implies this policy covers the liability of an employer for damage done by cars not owned by him. The term "contingent" indicates that the policy is incidental, or secondary, to other automobile insurance.

For example, if the salesman in the $38,000 Ontario damage suit cited above had an automobile insurance policy with public liability limits of $10,000-$20,000 this would be primary insurance. The maximum of $10,000 for injury to one person would be payable under this policy and the balance of $28,000 would be a claim against a Non-ownership Contingent policy. Or, suppose an Ontario trucker injures a pedestrian while he is delivering parcels for a company and both trucker and company are sued and held liable for $15,000 damages. As the law requires a commercial vehicle to carry automobile public liability insurance of $5,000-$10,000, the first $5,000 of the claim would fall under this policy and the balance would come under non-ownership insurance.

Under an automobile non-ownership liability policy, employees are divided into two classes. Class A covers employees whose usual duties involve the use of an automobile, such as a salesman. Class B covers all other employees. Because it is insurance in excess of other insurance, premiums for non-ownership contingent liability insurance are very low. The small concern with two full-time salesmen, eight office employees, and about thirty factory workers would probably get protection for the minimum premium of $10 a year. The board of education of one town with three Class A and 175 Class B employees pays only about $25 a year. A manufacturing firm employing ten Class A and 500 Class B employees has broad coverage for only about $50 a year.

—L. D. Millar

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